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Hub-N. Y. Air Shuttle Plan; Food-Allotment Post Filled; Allied Curb for Reich Press

The World's Day—January 15, 1944

Boston: Shuttle Air Service to New York Urged

Air service from Boston to New York on virtually a shuttle basis was proposed today by Paul F. Collins, President of Northeast Airlines. [Page 2.]

Not an ounce of waste paper will be left in Weston after its special collection campaign has swept the town bare on Monday, the Massachusetts Salvage Committee has been assured by residents of the town, which has a model collection program. In past salvage compaigns, Weston has been a leader among communities in the 10,000-population group.

Prejudice will not grow unchecked if future American citizens are taught to appreciate the variety of races and religions within the nation, said James Waterman Wise, Research Director of the Council Against Tolerance in America, at its conference today in the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Consolidation of the State and Regional Offices of Price Administration was completed today, the new combined Rationing Division being located on the eighth floor, and the Price Division on the sixth floor of the old Houghton & Dutton Building.

Washington: Food-Distribution Director Named

Lee Marshall, Chairman of the Board of the Continental Baking Company, has been appointed Director of Food Distribution in the War Food Administration. He succeeds Roy F. Hendrickson, who becomes Deputy Director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Abraham H. Feller, who has been general counsel of the Office of War Information, was appointed general counsel of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Herbert H. Lehman, UNRRA Director-General, has announced.

Approximately 20,000 nonproduction workers of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company are to participate in an incentive bonus plan, previously applicable only to production workers. With NWLB approval, retroactive bonuses, as of last April 8, so far average $239 a worker.

Workers in war plants and other industries are expected by the Treasury Department to buy a $100 bond each in the $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan Drive opening Jan. 18. Plant quotas account for $2,500,000,000 in cash, with regular pay-roll deductions for bonds and purchase commitments to be credited toward each worker's $75 outlay for the $100 bond, it was pointed out.

President Roosevelt has suggested that the first Monday in each month be observed with special memorial services to casualties in the armed services in the preceding month, Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa disclosed.

In Europe: Allies Plan to Censor Reich Press

Plans for censoring the German press after defeat of the Reich are under consideration in Moscow, London, and Washington, according to the London Daily Telegraph.

British parachutists' landing recently in Rumania to attempt to induce Bucharest to capitulate in the same manner as Italy, as reported Jan. 13, has been confirmed by the Berlin Foreign Office.

Census of hospitals has been begun by the Vichy Government "in view of the intensity of air raids," the Nazi-controlled Vichy Radio told French audiences.

New administrative heads for nine provinces in Northern Italy are being appointed by the Fascist Government, the Nazi-controlled Italian Radio said.

National: 2 Oversubscriptions in 4th War Loan

Two quota oversubscriptions in the Fourth War Loan Drive have been reported, even though the campaign doesn't formally open until Jan. 18: Cherry County, Neb., has gone $50,000 over its $430,000 goal, with all but $70,000 put up by individuals. The 2,000 employees of the Globe Shipbuilding Company, Superior, Wis., also report exceeding their quota.

The freighter Francisco Morazan, second in a series honoring Latin-American countries, is to be launched at the Permanente Shipyards, Richmond, Calif., Jan. 18, bearing the name of a Honduras patriot.

Brotherhood Week, Feb. 20 to 26, should be observed by every citizen, according to a request by President Roosevelt made public in New York by Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, President of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's investigation of crime in New York's Albany County was halted by a State Supreme Court order pending determination of its validity. It had been challenged on jurisdictional grounds by William J. Shea, Cohoes school janitor accused of violating the election law.

Soviet Ambassador Andrei Andreievitch Gromyko and the entire audience at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia stood at attention for nearly 10 minutes as the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, played the world symphonic premiere of the new Russian anthem, "Hymn of the Soviet Union."

Philadelphia is getting anthracite help, ordered by Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes because of an acute shortage of the fuel in that city. Twelve anthracite-producing companies were directed to send 91 additional carloads a day into Philadelphia for three days.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York has asked railroad officials, wholesale coal dealers, and Federal authorities to meet with him Jan. 17 to make emergency plans for getting much-needed coal to homes from railroad sidings.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

Hold-the-Line Taxation Plan Urged by Long

Bay State official tells cities and towns to build up cash reserves for postwar needs.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A "hold-the-line" policy on 1944 local tax rates so that greater reserves may be built up for postwar financial protection will be urged upon municipal tax officials by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

In an interview today Mr. Long said that notwithstanding the fact that Bay State municipalities have accumulated cash surpluses, which in some instances are as high as 200 per cent of the community's annual tax revenue, he will not advocate general tax reductions. Thus he is continuing for another year a policy he followed in 1942 and 1943 to prepare cities and towns for postwar burdens.

Commissioner Long, who has combatted proposals from taxpayer groups and others that surpluses be used in part to reduce tax rates and thus relieve harassed real estate owners, received support from Governor Saltonstall this week. The Governor told the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association meeting at Worcester that just as much of their municipal cash surpluses as possible should be "locked up" to meet postwar contingencies.

Would Be Unwise

The Tax Commissioner holds that tax reductions based on the existence of present generous cash surpluses would be unwise. The reason surpluses exist, he pointed out, is that cities and towns have been prevented by war conditions from maintaining services and making capital expenses which would have been made in normal times.

Postwar demands on the cities and towns will be great, the Commissioner believes and the surplus of free cash which looks so large now will soon dwindle.

"A tax rate reduced today because of the current fiscal condition of a town would undoubtedly have to be boosted again after the war when worn out equipment will have to be replaced, long-needed buildings will have to be constructed, increased demands may be made on public welfare, and provisions for returning veterans' care will be necessary," Mr. Long said.

Near Present Levels

It will be a far more healthy situation if tax rates can be held near present levels, except in such cases as are obviously excessive, and increases be avoided over the next 10 years, he added.

The fiscal policy adopted by the present State administration and the tax policy advocated by Commissioner Long has, in the opinion of many, brought the Commonwealth and its communities to a sound position to meet the postwar readjustment.

On Jan. 1, 1939, the State was saddled with the largest debt in its history—over $40,000,000. Today the debt has been reduced to $5,000,000. This condition, the Governor believes, would permit the

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

RAF Again Batters German Cities; London Urges Speed on Polish Pact; Inside Story of Japan Told by Chinese

Early bombing of Japan advised by traveler who pretended loyalty to Chinese puppet.

The following remarkable account of a daring tour made by a Chinese through the principal cities of Japan reveals the true state of feeling of the people of Japan in regard to the war.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
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CHUNGKING, Jan. 15—"I have just returned from Japan via Korea, Manchuria, and North China in spite of considerable difficulties. I visited Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, and other main cities last September, putting the finishing touches on my picture of the situation inside Japan gained during the last few years in intimate contact with various Japanese circles who took me for an adherent to the extraitor Wang Ching-wei."

This is the statement of a young patriotic Chinese who recently graduated from one of Japan's leading universities. He has just told me his story.

His name and circumstances are undisclosable, but he evidently knows Japan well, speaking and reading the language perfectly and apparently a keen observer whose information may be regarded as reliable.

"Liberal Japanese of my acquaintance," he said, "share my impression that the early and heavy bombing of Japan would be most effective and might cause surprisingly favorable results for the Allies because there is now the possibility of complete and definite collapse of the people's trust in the Government and the Army.

Turn in Tide Seen

"The first wave of a crisis of confidence developed strongly last year, affecting all strata of the population. Especially since the American capture of Attu, which marked the end of popular belief in a final Japanese victory and safety of the Japanese islands, the danger of attacks has been dominating everybody's imagination.

"Only then did the people strongly realize that the scales were turning definitely against Japan. Only then did people become really aware that the Government's oft-repeated 'guarantees' that the Japanese homeland will never be directly attacked were spurious.

"The resultant crisis of confidence was deepened when the people realized how pathetically inadequate were their air defenses. It is now popularly known that even Tokyo's shallow subway cannot afford protection against heavy bombs. Other cities are still almost completely without any shelters and those few have been built in spite of the severe shortage of labor and construction

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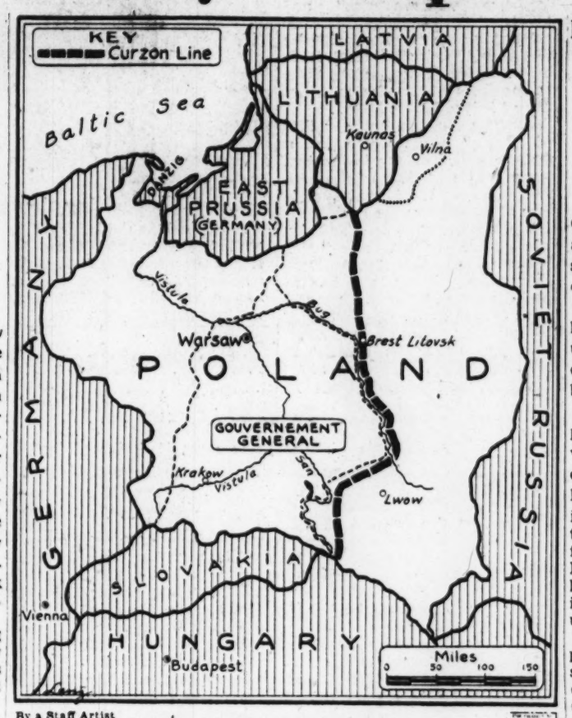

By a Staff Artist

The Lines in Poland

White section of map shows the territory included in Poland at the opening of World War II. The Curzon line, indicated above, was that proposed by the Allies in 1919, before Polish military successes pushed the border many miles to the east.

Allies Shift Air Attack To Key Invasion Defenses

The Year at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For months the Allied world has thought and talked about the "great invasion" as something abstract, a long way off in the indefinite future. This week the invasion became a real and nearing thing as Allied air forces shifted their targets from those which softened Germany to those which stand directly in the path of the invading forces.

Two of the biggest air operations of the war took place. They were directed not at basic German industry such as steel or synthetic oil, nor even at key German industry such as roller bearings, but at airplane factories and at coastal defenses.

How well the preliminary task of "softening" Germany as a whole has been done will be learned at some future date. Probably there will be more of it when weather conditions make such targets the only ones available. But it was obvious that the order has been reversed on the target priority lists in Britain. The invasion has been set. The day is coming nearer. Guns on the French coast and German fighter planes which must try to protect them are the first targets.

More Urgent Tasks

There will be fewer and fewer opportunities from now on to go after the old targets. If a few factories still produce in the Ruhr, if some Government offices still function in Berlin, that may be unfortunate. But there are more urgent tasks now. Most of what can be done to soften the German war machine in general has been done. The task of blasting open the path for the "gravel polishers," the "G. I. Joes," the boys who must cross the Channel in boats and land on the shore is under way.

The biggest deciding factor on that day will be control of the air over the beaches and over the supporting guns behind the German front lines, as it was on the day of Dunkirk. If the air can be made free of German fighter planes, our own bombers will be able to smother much of the shore defense and cover the landing as the RAF once covered the evacuation from the Dunkirk beaches.

So this week the United States Air Force, grown beyond recognition from what it was a year ago, went where it had to go to bring German fighter forces into daylight action—deep inside Germany—to a depth they have only dared twice before by daylight and then for supremely important targets.

The Germans are saving their fighter strength now, as the British saved theirs when they knew they had lost the Battle of France and had to save for the Battle of Britain. German fighters stay hidden on the ground when we go for the coastal batteries, because they can easily build more pill boxes

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Poles accept urgency of seeking accord on frontiers — Aid of other powers asked.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 15—The Polish Government is prepared to negotiate with Soviet Russia on "all outstanding questions," including that of their future common frontier.

This important move toward healing the Soviet-Polish misunderstanding is contained in an official statement issued yesterday by the Polish Government in exile.

The statement came as a surprise, since earlier yesterday it was assumed in highly reliable circles that nothing would be published until much later. But the immediacy of the step is certainly to be welcomed. And it is evident from press comments today that British diplomats were not behindhand in their talks with Polish Ministers in emphasizing the urgency of the situation.

The Polish statement, after replying in dignified manner to Russian attacks upon the Polish Government as pro-German and unrepresentative, declares that they "consider it to be preferable now to refrain from further public discussions" and express a sincere desire "for a Polish-Soviet agreement on terms which would be just and acceptable to both sides."

Anglo-American Mediation

This statement also expresses the Polish desire for four-power talks on the frontier issue, asking Britain and America to act as intermediaries so as to secure full discussion with the Soviet Union of "all outstanding questions" between them; and the British and American Governments are asked to participate in these discussions.

In view of the reported disagreements with the Polish Government on the Russian offer to set the eastern Polish frontier at the Curzon line, it is worth special note that the present Polish statement has been issued with complete approval of the Mikolajczyk Cabinet in London.

It is also worth noting that, apart from the probable loss of nearly one half of its pre-1939 territory, and of more than 10,000,000 inhabitants, a very important factor which the Polish Cabinet had to consider was the attitude of Gen Wladyslaw Anders' army in the Near and Middle East. For the majority of these Polish soldiers come from East Poland and have been interned in Russia for some time following the Russian occupation of their territory.

A Polish statement is warmly welcomed here, official comment maintaining that it "shows that all outstanding questions that divide them (the USSR and Poland) are open to negotiation with the common object of reaching a satisfactory settlement."

Alliance Put First

The general attitude here is based on the conviction that there must be a Soviet-Polish alliance, and that this overshadows all minor controversies.

It is understood that agreement on the future frontier is only one item of many to be settled, but it is generally considered that such

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Brunswick main target of night bombers; Soviet armies push across Pripet Marshes

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

German fighter-plane factories in Brunswick blazed under the second visit this week from Allied bombers, as the British RAF swept in during the night to deliver what was described as "a very heavy attack." On the Russian front, Soviet armies, aided by this and other blows at German war industries, continued their advance along the frozen Pripet Marshes.

Brunswick was one of the three Central German cities on the bombing itinerary of the 1,400-plane record American raid on Jan. 11.

A force of Mosquito bombers went on to send residents of the German Capital scurrying for shelters, and other bombers veered south to blast the chemical works of Magdeburg.

From these operations 38 aircraft were reported missing.

The night action followed a wide sweep over Northern France yesterday by some 1,400 American and Allied planes, which met little fighter opposition. Twelve planes were lost, but only three of these were heavy bombers.

Russian gains consisted of a 20-mile penetration along the southern bank of the Pripet River beyond Mozyr, captured yesterday.

General Vatutin, moving forward simultaneously some 60 miles to the south, has broadened the nose of the Russian salient and crossed the Horyn River 10 miles west of Sarny.

German-held Rovno, only 30 miles to the south, is now in danger of being outflanked. Rovno is a junction of the Kiev-Warsaw railway line carrying supplies to the German Sixth and Eighth Armies in the Dnieper Bend.

The German High Command has announced a new Russian offensive "north of Lake Ilmen," but this announcement has not been confirmed as yet by the Russians. Lake Ilmen is about 170 miles south of Leningrad on the northern front.

On the Italian front, the French troops of General Juin, continue to win the admiration of their fighting comrades in the Fifth Army. Turning aside five German counterattacks, the Frenchmen have pushed ahead two miles to capture the town of Acquafondata, seven miles to the northeast of Cassino, together with important heights in the vicinity.

This progress has greatly strengthened the American flank and put the Allies in a commanding position on heights surrounding the village of Viticusco, which is apparently in Allied control.

In the Pacific, air action has ranged this week from Borneo to New Britain and Bougainville along a 3,000-mile island front, with Allied planes firing Japanese-held oil refineries, harbor installations, airfields, and shipping.

Northward, Navy bombers have been carrying out almost daily raids on Mili Atoll in the Marshall Islands, indicating that this atoll, possibly, may be the scene of another American landing in the near future.

Air Over Reich:

British Bombers Blast Brunswick

The RAF threw its full weight into the preinvasion campaign to exterminate the German Air Force, burying the Central German city of Brunswick under a heavy load of explosives last night as an after-stroke to the American daylight attack Jan. 11 when Flying Fortresses and Liberators fought one of the great battles of the war to bomb the Messerschmitt plant.

The heavy RAF bombers

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

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New Flying Suit Is Dream Come True

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—A new high-altitude winterized flying suit, described as the well-dressed flier's dream come true, was disclosed Jan. 14 by the Army Air Force Matériel Command at Wright Field.

It was developed along a realistic basis—demands of fliers returned from combat zones and from airmen still in the thick of war.

The helmet is fitted with all necessary accessories—goggles, microphone, ear phones, oxygen mask, and head gear. Goves can be fitted with extra woolen layers as the coald increases, but still retain enough flexibility to allow for handling of delicate controls and instruments.

Eskimo shoes complete the outfit.

Waste Paper Collection

Boston—Jan. 17-22.
Brockton—Jan. 17, 18.
Dedham—Jan. 19.
Fall River—Sunday Jan. 16.
Needham—Jan. 17-21.
Revere—Jan. 17.
Taunton—Sunday, Jan. 16.
Watertown—Sunday, Jan. 16.
Westwood—Sunday, Jan. 16.

Prices and Your Purse: Oranges by Weight Soon

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 15

Oranges will soon be sold by the pound instead of the dozen. The changeover will make the OPA's job of holding down prices easier. Oranges are already 30 per cent cheaper than they were two months ago.

Eggs Plentiful

There will be no more pork bonuses for the present, at least. Meat supplies will go down about 10 per cent in the next month.

Chickens are short because the Government is setting them aside for the armed forces. Fish has been scarce on the East Coast because of the New England fish strike.

Cheer up, there are still plenty of eggs.

Used-Car Ceiling Off

OPA has put off ordering a price ceiling on second-hand automobiles. It was ready to do so once before but gas rationing came along and made it unnecessary. When only Eastern motorists were short of gasoline, cars were funneled into gasoline-rich areas for sale at exorbitant prices, but when national gasoline rationing came, prices settled down.

Control for Coke?

Watch for Government controls over retail sale of hard and soft coal to be extended also to coke, for home use.

Tube for Tube

Remember you are still supposed to turn in your old tooth paste and shaving cream tubes until March 1. Even after that WPB hopes you will continue to turn them in voluntarily. It especially wants tubes a year or more old, since their tin content is high.

Mothers Amused

Mothers, especially those trying to buy clothes these days, are amused at the advice of War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis to "do more shopping around."

They only wish they didn't have to wear out their precious shoe leather that way!

Butter Prospects

Dairy experts in Washington say the supply of butter over the rest of the year will be just about as short as it is now.

The Government isn't buying butter now, but it will when April rolls around again. Production today is about 20 per cent below what it was this time last year.

Canned Peaches

A supply of government-released canned peaches is scheduled to reach store shelves shortly—about the time that fresh fruits are in lowest supply.

Shoe Sale Jan. 17-29

Sales of women's nonrationed shoes that will begin Jan. 17 in your local shoe stores will run through Jan. 29. During this period novelty types of women's shoes will be sold that normally retail up to about $3.45 a pair. Sale price will be $3 or less.

Congress Puts on Steam After Recess; Postwar Backlog Places Highways First

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—In its first week back after Christmas recess Congress has moved ahead rapidly to solution of several highly controversial issues left hanging at the end of its last session.

In air cleared somewhat by rest and leisurely talks with the "folks back home," Congress has:

Made a start at deciding how the Federal Government can guide the 48 States to change their election laws to enable men and women in the armed forces to vote next November. It has been estimated that 7,000,000 Americans may be overseas when the elections roll around next November.

Selective Service Action

Taken interest in a food-stamp plan for low-income families as a possible compromise in the troublesome issue over cost-of-living subsidies. The stamp program, approved in principle by the War Food Administration, would make stamps available for items on an established "basic diet" to those who need additional funds to supplement their present food budget.

Started hearings on the President's proposal for a national service act and at the same time received word from Selective Service that it will be necessary to induct a "considerable number" of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers in the

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Labor Draft to Slow Induction of Dads

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 15

The induction of prewar fathers would be slowed by a national service law because it would provide replacements for nonfathers engaged in essential pursuits, Selective Service has advised Congress.

To bring the combined strength of the Army and Navy to 11,000,000 by July 1, about 700,000 men must be drafted during the first six months of 1944, in addition to replacements running as high as 100,000 monthly.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Congress and the Administration are busily drawing plans today for a heterogeneous array of postwar public works costing billions of dollars.

Many are ably-conceived projects for necessary betterment of the nation. Others are frankly pork-barrel grabs for votes. Most are designed to assure jobs in the event of widespread postwar dislocation and unemployment.

Plans call for networks of express highways across the nation to be flanked by airplane landing strips; for slum clearance; for new post offices by the dozen; for new bridges and airports, and for that old familiar construction—"rivers and harbors" improvements.

President Roosevelt's proposal this week for a vast 34,000-mile system of transcontinental highways and local roads is expected to speed committee hearings on public works and the proposing of more new bills in Congress. States

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Air-Service Pioneer Wants Boston-New York Shuttle

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Air service from Boston to New York, virtually on a shuttle basis, was proposed today by Paul F. Collins, President of Northeast Airlines.

"I'd like to see Boston-New York air service on such a basis after the war that a passenger never would have to wait more than 15 minutes for a plane to New York," Mr. Collins said in an interview.

This tall, quiet-spoken air line head, who, incidentally, has been re-elected to his post, is a genuine pioneer of air transport in New England. Proceeding in the face of New England conservatism which this air pioneering necessitated, is some feat, any veteran of the business will gladly tell you.

Mr. Collins said that he would like to see the practice of obtaining seats in advance for flights done away with.

"It's a funny thing, this air business," Mr. Collins admitted.

"Because it's a little bit hard nowadays to get a seat, people—especially if they are new at it—will give up and go by a way more familiar to them.

"I think that if we could put air service between Boston and New York on a shuttle service basis and eliminate the reservations preliminaries, the ease of traveling by air would win us many more customers."

Mr. Collins was quick to point out that he did not mean the abolition of reservations departments in air lines. They are still necessary for booking inter-line air travel, he said. At the same time, Mr. Collins said that approximately 80 per cent of the Boston-New York air traffic terminates in New York. Hence, if larger planes, and faster and more frequent schedules were inaugurated between Boston and New York to produce the service he envisages, virtually 80 per cent of the present reservations detail would be eliminated.

He admitted that the primary objective of his company is still to obtain the Boston-New York run which would make Northeast a genuinely all-New England air company. This is, of course, confiding no great secret, inasmuch as Northeast has an application pending for such an extension to its service and is an admitted No. 1 contender for the route.

Mr. Collins is one of the co-founders of the Ludington Air Line, which began operations between New York and Washington on an every hour on the hour basis. The idea was away ahead of its time—so far ahead that the wisdom of it apparently did not appeal to the traveling public then, many air transport veterans will admit.

In 1931 Mr. Collins, with Amelia Earhart, came to Boston, and with the co-operation of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads began operation of the Boston-Portland-Bangor route that had been abandoned by Pan American Airways. The venture, first known as National Airways, soon became the Boston-Maine Airways. Later, with the co-operation of the Central Vermont Railroad, a route from Boston to Montreal was opened. Of this latter route Mr. Collins told us, "If I had one more Douglas DC-3 I could reopen that Montreal route now."

In May, 1941, Mr. Collins resigned as operating head and was elected chairman of the board of the air line. In November, 1940, meantime, the company became Northeast Airlines. Samuel J. Solomon, then Vice-President, was elected President. Mr. Solomon has since been elected chairman of the board.

Though inactive in air line affairs for over two years, Mr. Collins has been actively associated with war work, some of it connected with aviation products. He is associated with a venture in plastic research in Medford, much of which he was not able to disclose due to military secrecy provisions.

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Cat Club Show To Aid Boston Canteen Work

Meowing patriotically for the Boston Stage Door Canteen, which stands to benefit by the proceeds, hundreds of cats and kittens of dozens of varieties will take over Horticultural Hall next Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 18 and 19, where the Boston Cat Club will hold its thirty-ninth Annual Championship Cat Show.

Special features of the two-day show will include the Constitution Cats, "Butch," and "Whitie." "Butch" has the distinction of having been born on the frigate Constitution on Patriots' Day, April 19. Two sailors from the famous old ship will be in attendance with "Butch" and "Whitie."

Sharing top honors will be "Pete" and "Pat," in their S. D. C. M. P. uniforms, designating them as members of the Boston Stage Door Canteen Mouse Patrol.

Another featured entry is that of "Paws," a cat which has a definite penchant for swimming. There'll also be four of the rare Burmese cats, the largest exhibition of Burmese in the East.

The season's most popular Debs, who have served as junior hostesses at the Stage Door Canteen, will be on hand headed by Miss Jane Ferguson. They will have charge of the sale of United States War Bonds and Show catalogues under the direction of Mrs. Harold S. Mason, Show Manager, and Mrs. William H. Brown, catalogue chairman.

Judging in both shows will begin on the first day. The Solid Color Specialty, judged by Mrs. Louise Heron of New Jersey, will be completed the afternoon of the first day. Formal presentation of awards for the "bests" in this Show will be made during the evening program on Tuesday by Mrs. Malcolm B. French, Director of the Stage Door Canteen.

The main show will be judged by Mrs. Ralph S. Mabie, of Sharon, President of the Boston Cat Club. Judging of the main show will continue through to the afternoon of the second day, with awards being presented by Mrs. French and visiting guests during the program of the second evening.

Round and Round—and Over He Goes

By a Staff Photographer

Logrolling Contest Packed With Thrills at Sportsmen's Show

A big tank in the Boston Arena, where the annual New England Sportsmen's Show opened yesterday for a five-day stay, is the setting for many exciting "outdoors" contests, including canoe-tilting, swimming, and logrolling. Here the crowd watches as two Northwoods guides balance precariously on the spinning log. Chief Needahbah of the Old Town Indians is shown at the microphone where he acts as master of ceremonies for the many events which take place in the tank and on the stage. The Show this year is unusually replete with attractions.

War Workers in 4 N. E. Plants Win All WPB National Honors

As a manifestation of the fact that "Yankee ingenuity" remains an essential factor in the war effort, war workers in four New England plants — many of them now in the armed services—have captured all 31 of the latest War Production Board national honors.

This clean sweep of the first 1944 production honors awarded by the WPB was announced today by Frederick Bowes, Jr., New England regional manager of WPB's War Production Drive. This branch of the WPB sets up and services the joint labor-management committees through whose suggestion systems more than 7,000,000 workers in nearly 3,600 plants and shipyard are contributing war-winning ideas and gadgets.

The winning companies were: Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.; American Type Founders, Inc., Fitchburg, Mass.; New England Shipbuilding Corp., Portland, Maine, and Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine.

The Fitchburg plant, Mr. Bowes pointed out, winning five new honors, goes far out on top as the national champion with one national honor for every 14 workers in this "amazing" plant of 551 workers. Workers in the plant previously had won 34 other awards.

One worker in the Winchester plant, William Thiel, suggested three improvements in machining metal for parts of carbines with savings of $117,000 and 14,000 man-hours of labor.

At the New England Shipbuilding plant, Portland, two-man and three-man teams, of whom a total of four are now in service, suggested frame-spreading and portable staging devices. Clarence Allen of the same company invented a splice serving board which helped speed delivery of the very ship he now sails.

Ten workers at Bath Iron works won top national honors, the outstanding award going to Frank Freeman who received a "certificate" for designing a radically improved method of installing main reduction gears in destroyers with huge time savings effected.

Sportsmen's Show Thriller Is Logrolling

Packing a hundred thrills of the great outdoors into swiftly moving performances requiring great skill on slippery rolling logs and the gunwales of rocking canoes, contestants for high honors continued their activities today at the twentieth annual New England Sportsmen's Show which opened yesterday for a five-day stay at the Boston Arena.

"Outdoors-Indoors"

Last year, there was no Sportsmen's Show in Boston, and local fans had to struggle through a long, cold winter without the usual stimulating effect of the "outdoors-indoors" which the Show had provided for 19 previous years.

However, somewhat relaxed wartime regulations made it possible this season for the Show producers, Sheldon Fairbanks and Albert C. Rau, to attempt a revival of the exhibition. The war still prevents the representations of many of the usual sportswear and sportsgoods manufacturers and dealers in this year's Show, as practically all are concentrating on war production.

For that reason, the 1944 Sportsmen's Show is being presented in a new streamlined version. To make up for the lesser exposition display, Messrs. Fairbanks and Rau have produced an augmented program of entertainment that ties in readily with the fields, woods, lakes, and streams of New England. Boston Arena, with its more than 6,500 seating capacity, proved yesterday to be the ideal location for the type of show that is offered.

Directly in the center of the Arena floor space an immense tank, 70 feet long and 25 feet in width, has been constructed. The water is approximately four feet deep. On and in this miniature lake many events take place—logrolling, canoe tilting and fly-casting.

The Talking Seal

At either end of the tank there are large stages, and it is on one of these that Sharkey, the seal, makes a speech like Hitler, imitates the roar of a lion and the drone of a big bomber.

Here also, Chief Needahbah holds forth as master of ceremonies, introducing the archers, the experts with rifles, pistols, and knives, the wood choppers, Larry Jones and his comedy bull Ferdinand, Joe Watters, the badminton champion, and Miss Jean Bartel, 1943 Miss America, a charming singing star. Harry Marchard's orchestra provides the musical interludes.

Something new in the log-rolling events this year is the presence of Marietta Terrill, girl champion from Wisconsin, who holds her own well with guides Ken Clarke and Steward Young from New Hampshire, Wally Soule from Maine, and Eber Peck from New Brunswick, Canada.

The Arena's seating arrangements make it possible for everybody to see every bit of action that takes place around the big pool. The Show is being conducted daily through next Tuesday, with doors opening at 1 p. m., and always something interesting on the program, which is repeated three times a day. Plenty of time is afforded between programs to visit and see the wild-life conservation, trade, and live animal and bird exhibits.

Hold-the-Line Tax Policy Urged for Bay State Cities

Continued from Page 1

State to finance without undue strain a postwar program of $50,000,000 for improvements.

Likewise the cities and towns face postwar conditions in an excellent debt situation, Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, reported today. The municipalities, he said, have reduced their bonded indebtedness from $316,000,000 in 1932 to $213,000,000 in 1943. This reduction was made despite $112,000,000 in relief loans during the depression period.

Mr. Waddell believes the figure may be reduced to $188,000,000 in 1944.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations has consistently advocated that the surpluses accumulated by the cities and towns be used in three ways: 1. to reduce tax rates; 2. to retain cash for postwar use; 3. to invest in Government war bonds.

Although agreeing with Commissioner Long on building surpluses for postwar contingencies, the Federation has thumped the tub for the taxpayer.

"Taxpayers are in crying need of tax relief," a Federation spokesman said. "Since the surpluses are the direct result of raising more taxes than were needed the taxpayers are entitled to have it returned in the form of tax reductions. There may never be greater need for tax relief."

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

The Roth Quartet will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

A special motion picture relative to conservation of soil, forests, and wild life, will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

George Lee will give a gallery talk on "Chinese Ceramics of the Sung Dynasty" in the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, at 3:30 p. m. Free to the public.

Miss Dorothy Adlow will give a talk on French Art" at 3 p. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts and at 4 p. m. Professor Bailey will give a talk on the "Meaning of Art." Both are free to the public.

Natalia Aszkenasy will give a talk on "A Woman Diplomat in Russia" in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will give a talk on "The Arab World Looks West" at 11:15 a. m. in the University Club, 40 Trinity Place.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Jordan's Features All-Allied Program

For this final day of the Jordan Marsh Company's "Tribute to the Unconquerables" Week, the feature is an all-Allied program dedicated to Russia, China, France, England, Yugoslavia, and Belgium. The official "War Department Report" film is being shown hourly, also.

Norway was honored yesterday in this series of presentations based on the poems of Joseph Auslander, featured by the Saturday Evening Post. The Norwegian Consulate arranged a program which included Grieg piano solos played by Elsie Foss, and Norwegian songs by Ann-Mathea Gooddell. A plaque bearing the arms of Norway was presented to the Consul.

Tobin to Attend Parley

Mayor Tobin plans to attend the United States Conference of Mayors in Chicago next week. The sessions will be held in the Hotel Stevens on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. On Thursday he will speak on "Manpower Requirements and Local Government Services."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with moderate temperatures today; Sunday increasing cloudiness with little change in temperature; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire: Snow flurries north portion, fair in south; colder today, increasing cloudiness tonight; Sunday cloudy, continued moderate cold.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, scattered snow flurries today; Sunday increasing cloudiness and continued moderate cold.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair with moderate temperatures today; somewhat colder tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, and with little change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft and storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:30 p. m.: height 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 4:02 a. m.: height 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 4:15 p. m.: height 8.7 feet.
Monday, 4:46 a. m.: height 8.5 feet.

Monitor Editor to Talk On 'Trans-Atlantic Call'

A series of radio vignettes describing historic and modern Boston will be radiocast to Great Britain, as well as throughout the United States, on the Columbia Broadcasting System program "Trans-Atlantic Call," Sunday, Jan. 16, at 12.30 p. m. This program is a reciprocal arrangement between CBS and the British Broadcasting Corporation, whereby localities of each country are interpreted to the other country on alternate Sundays.

The program will be carried locally by Station WEEI of CBS in Boston.

Among the many episodes, the program will listen in on a scene at The Christian Science Monitor, where the microphone will pick up the voice of Charles Gratke, the Monitor's Foreign Editor, going over his cables from correspondents in various parts of the world and sending out instructions to them. The program will include scenes at Paul Revere's home, the Old North Church, Bunker Hill, Faneuil Hall, together with modern scenes depicting the city as it is today.

Police to Back Clean-Up Drive

In a drive to clean up Boston streets and back alleys, a police officer from each division will be assigned to work with the City Health and Public Works Departments, it was announced after a conference at police headquarters yesterday.

Conferring with Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan were George C. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner, Dr. G. Lynde Gately, Health Commissioner, and Police Superintendent Edward W. Fallon. The possibility of establishing district committees for the drive also was discussed.

Pulpit Rock to Memorialize The 'Apostle to the Indians'

Pulpit Rock is now to be properly marked and preserved as a public memorial of John Eliot, the Puritan "Apostle to the Indians." It has been deeded to the Roxbury Historical Society, on condition that they give the property perpetual care.

It was on this cliff of pudding stone, 30 feet high in the center, now close to Brook Farm, on the Providence road, that Eliot preached to the Algonquins in their own language. Every one knows of his conversion to Christianity of several thousand redskins and of his translation of the Bible into their tribal tongue.

The acquisition of Pulpit Rock is due largely to the untiring efforts, for a number of years, of a lineal descendant of John Eliot—Mrs. Harry Garfield Secord of Boston, who is a member of the Roxbury Historical Society. Her appeals to various local groups of historians, antiquarians and public citizens met, for a long time, with discouraging lack of interest, but she persevered.

When objections were raised that the location was not good for a memorial, right between two Jewish cemeteries, Mrs. Secord replied that the Jewish ownership of the adjacent property was eminently suitable, for did not the Rev. Mr. Eliot teach the Mosaic law and theocratic government? Frederick J. Soule, Secretary-Treasurer of the Society agreed with her and so did the other members when the idea was presented to them.

In his will the late Sherman L. Whipple designated that the rock and the surrounding two acres of land be dedicated as a public memorial, but no one appeared interested enough to carry out this intention until Mrs. Secord went to work on it.

The caves in the rock provided shelter and fireplaces for the Indians. Tall trees now grow out of the cracks. The land around it is covered with white birch and scrub oak. The Roxbury Historical Society will make a park of the land and place some kind of appropriate marker on the rock. The subject will be taken up on Sunday afternoon at the Society's annual meeting, at Norfolk House Center. At the same meeting the Rev. Leonard Helie of the First Church in Roxbury will speak on Brook Farm, and the Rev. Laurence L. Barber of Arlington will give an illustrated lecture on "New England: Land of the Pilgrim's Pride."

The Society has made valuable contributions to the Roxbury district in promoting the preservation of important landmarks which, without its efforts, might have vanished from the scene. At its headquarters, the Dillaway-Thomas House, it has given a good deal of free instruction in local history to children living in the neighborhood, who would otherwise probably have remained ignorant of important events which occurred there from the time of the first settlers through the Revolutionary period.

15 Ships From Yards of N. E. Record of Area for December

Log of the Port of Boston

New England shipyards contributed 15 vessels to the 208 craft of 2,044,239 total deadweight tons, delivered in December by American shipyards—an all-time high.

Figures of the United States Maritime Commission show 10 Liberty Ships delivered by the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, South Portland, Maine, in December; three frigates by Walsh-Kaiser Co., Inc., of Providence, R. I., and two sea-going tugs by the General Ship & Engine Works, East Boston.

Special interest is attached to the frigates, described by the Maritime Commission as a 306-foot fighting chip—an adaptation of the gunboat or corvette—which will be used on convoy duty. The revival of the name frigate recalls colorful events in the early naval history of the United States when wooden sailing man-o'-war fought it out almost gun muzzle to muzzle.

Originally the frigate was a small, swift, undecked craft, propelled by oars or sails and used in the Mediterranean by the Portuguese as early as the 16th Century. In its early days the frigate became a fully-rigged fast vessel with its main armament on a gun deck and often, lighter guns on the spar deck, a plan continued after steam and the ironclad displaced sail.

Early frigates, consandered the most important element in the American sailing Navy by historians, was the next largest class to the pioneer battleship. Old Ironsides, as the Constitution was called; is a frigate, and in peacetime is visited by thousands of persons annually at the Boston Navy Yard, as a relic of early American naval ships. In contrast, the new reciprocating steam engine-powered frigates will have the speed required for convoy duty, the Maritime Commission states.

Fishing Vessels

While merchant shipbuilding in the United States was shattering all world records, fishing vessel construction has been at low ebb, due to priorities in materials, scarcity and other war reasons. But this type of shipbuilding is now turning upward and about 100 or more fishing craft are expected to be added to the country's fishing fleets within a short time.

One yard at Ipswich, Mass., alone, has orders for 10 draggers, the latest being for two 97-foot draggers and one 84-foot dragger. Two yards at Essex, Mass., have orders for a dragger each, one to be 100-feet long and the other 90 feet.

X Club Elects

Officers of the X Club—women's organization of the steamship and travel fraternity—were elected this week for the ensuing year. Miss May O'Connor of Furness, Withy & Co. was chosen President; Miss Edna Kilderry of the Gray Line, VicePresident; Miss Marjorie Smith of Colpitts Tourist Co., Treasurer, and Miss Gladys Hayden of the New England Advertising Display Co., Secretary.

New Map Issued

Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the United States Department of Commerce in this area, has copies of a new map that shows the war and peace resources of the American Republics, published by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Leon Stone

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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The hat is pretty as a picture with its veil in front, down in back or not worn at all. The bag, so big and easy-to-get-your-hands-into, you might use it as a muff right now. Felt fabric in black, brown, navy, copen, kelly, red. $5.95.

Hat Bar—second floor. Just up the escalator.
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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The First Church of Christ, Scientist
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"LIFE"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above.
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM	First Church, 610 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-3)
MEDFORD	First Church, 126 High Street (1-3-4)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 670 Great Plain Avenue (1-3-4)
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-3)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-3)
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-3)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 18 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 168 Beacon Street, Winter Hill (1-3)
WALTHAM	First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-3)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 36 Mt. Vernon Street (1-3)
WINTHROP	First Church, 148 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service (5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45 (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 (7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11 (8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston
238 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Street, Entrance also 24 Province St.
84 Boylston St., Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
40 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms

How Yugoslavs Keep On Told by Partisan General

A high officer of the Partisan Army of Yugoslavia, who also is a member of the highest legislative and political body of the Yugoslav Partisan movement, gives a firsthand account in the following article of the character of the fighting in his country. Colonel Dedier has been attached to the staff of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) for 2½ years, and is now in Cairo recovering from wounds received in battle.

By Lieut. Col. Vladimir Dedier

Written for the Associated Press

CAIRO, Jan. 15—In the greatest crisis of Hitler's armies, when every soldier is of vital importance to him, he is obliged to throw into battles in Yugoslavia—which he thought in 1941 he already had subjugated—more German divisions than are engaged in any country except Russia.

Although we are fighting without heavy artillery, without anti-aircraft guns and without tanks against modernly equipped enemy divisions, the day is not far distant when our Partisan army, having destroyed these enemy forces, will chase from our soil the last German, fulfilling to the end our part in the anti-Hitler coalition of United Nations.

At the finish of our "war of independence" our peoples—Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians and Montenegrins—will form their free, democratic and federal state in accordance with the Atlantic Charter, allowing all people the right to choose at free elections their own form of government. For this principle our people have spilled rivers of blood. For this principle our army is fighting.

Third Attempt by Hitler

Two months ago Mr. Churchill stated our forces were pinning down more German divisions than the Fifth and Eighth Armies in Italy. Meanwhile Hitler has sent into Yugoslavia new panzer and Alpine divisions and started the biggest and most fierce offensive yet against our Partisan army.

At this moment 36 German and satellite divisions are trying their utmost on seven separate fronts to crush our armies. And this last attempt of Hitler to subjugate the liberation movement is his third desperate attempt in the last seven months.

In the successful struggle of the United Nations against Fascist Italy we made an important contribution. Benito Mussolini was forced to keep in Yugoslavia from 18 to 20 Italian divisions. During two years' fighting, 100,000 Italians perished in Yugoslavia.

Although Hitler is attacking us with large forces on all sides we are fighting back. The five railway lines to the Adriatic have been and remain cut. Almost all the German lines of communication, including the vital Belgrade-Zagreb railway, were frequently attacked. Bridges were destroyed and trains derailed, causing an increasing loss of German lives and material.

The biggest Krupps works in the Balkans, at Vares and Zonica, no longer produce guns for Hitler. Some German barges carrying Rumanian wheat and much-needed oil from Ploesti, Rumania, now are at the bottom of the Danube. The Kakanj coal fields, providing fuel for the entire German rail system in Croatia, were destroyed. The largest Yugoslav industry—timber—now is at a standstill.

Raids on German Bases

Allied aircraft, with great accuracy, have bombed German concentrations and helped us throw back the enemy.

We have carried the offensive even against the Germans' main bases. On Jan. 1, 1944, units of the 5th Corps under command of Col. Slavko Rodic, after six days of heavy fighting, broke through the defenses of Banja Luka—headquarters of the 2d German Armored Army Corps assigned to protect the Adriatic coast against Allied invasion.

This German base has been liquidated, with 2,000 Germans killed and several hundred captured. When this task was accomplished our army vacated the town as it could not be defended in the face of new German tank divisions which broke through the Sava River. Our forces lacked at this front the necessary explosives to blow up these vital bridges.

At the present moment the Germans are trying to penetrate on only one of the seven original fronts. In a five-pronged attack through the river valleys of Western Bosnia they are trying to break into the ancient town of Jajce.

Enemy's Armament Used

This great victory at Banja Luka by units of the 5th Corps was achieved entirely with armament we captured from the enemy.

Our arms have been won by the blood, courage and endurance of our people. These almost barehanded groups of fighting men today have grown into the 5th Corps, consisting of many divisions with radio communications, supply lines, hospitals, padres and engineers.

The 5th Corps, like the rest of our Army, is officered by men who started as fighting soldiers and learned the theory of war in three years of fighting.

Now our officers also get special training in various military academies. These are in the Partisan Army more than 5,000 of these fully trained officers.

A Cartoon in the News

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Don't Smear the Heroes of Production to Reach the Shirkers

C. I. O. Wants Labor's Hand To Help Guide Reconversions

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Labor was urged at a Congress of Industrial Organizations political action conference last night to demand a place in the planning of industrial reconversion from a wartime to a peacetime basis as a guard against postwar unemployment.

"We have a War Production Board, we will need a Peace Production Board," said Clinton S. Golden, special assistant to the President of the C. I. O. United Steel Workers. He now is on leave and serving as vice-chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

Walter P. Reuther, Vice-President of the C. I. O. United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers, also advocated the setting up of some such agency. He said he was opposed to placing postwar employment problems in the hands of big business.

Striking the same note, O. A. Knight, President of the C. I. O. Oil Workers International Union, said in a prepared address:

"If the solution of this problem is left with the industrialists, we can be certain that they will deliberately create a substantial surplus of workers over jobs in order that they might enjoy what they term a 'buyers' market' in labor.

"Labor must not permit them such an opportunity, therefore, labor must concern itself with the planning of our domestic economy and labor must insist that all other groups, including industry, Government and public, participate and co-operate in such planning.

Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, another speaker, appealed to the C. I. O. political action forces to take the lead in supporting the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill broadening the Social Security System. He described the bill as providing "a stronger system of unemployment insurance."

Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, criticized a recent prediction he said Alfred G. Sloan Jr., Board Chairman of General Motors, made that the peacetime national income would be $100,000,000,000.

"A drop in the national income to $100,000,000,000 would add up to unemployment for 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 American workers," Mr. Hillman said. "It would ruin our farmers and throw thousands of businessmen to the wall and catapult us down a spiral of inflation that would make the crash of 1929 feel as soft as a feather bed.

"Fortunately, not all the American industrialists share the philosophy of the National Association of Manufacturers [before whose convention the prediction was made] and Mr. Sloan. We invited them to join with us in developing a program to make free enterprise work and to yield real freedom and security for all Americans."

James G. Patton, National Farmers Union President, also criticized Mr. Sloan's estimate, stating that such an income would keep only 50,000,000 employed.

Donald Henderson, General President of the United Cannery Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, stating that "the food processors and monopolists have perfected their organizations and developed their power to staggering heights during this war," said that farmers must be protected from them after the war.

Edison Silent On Intention About Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15—Gov. Charles Edison does not intend to retire from public life at the expiration of his executive term, which ends next Monday at midnight.

He had no comment, however, on whether he might run for the United States Senate, but said he would continue his interest, and to take an active part, in obtaining a sound revision of the State Constitution and other matters pertaining to good government.

The statement was in response to a question on what he proposes to do upon leaving office. He answered jocularly with a question of his own as to whether any of the news men knew of a good job. Becoming serious again, he said he had not yet formulated definite plans beyond attending to personal business matters after taking a brief vacation. The Governor is on leave as President of Edison Industries, Inc.

Without referring directly to blows he has dealt to the political machine of Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, the Governor said he believed Mr. Hague was on the way out.

Regarding the possibility of the Democrats winning legislative control again, he saw no chance of Mr. Hague winning dominance, but declared it could be done by a revitalized party.

To a question on what part he might take in teh coming Democratic National Convention, Governor Edison said he was deeply interested in the selection of party candidates, but was not prepared to say what part he would play.

The Governor dismissed an inquiry as to whether he thought President Roosevelt, if he runs again, would carry New Jersey. He saw the answer as in the realm of prophecy, which he did not care to enter.

"I think, he said, "there is a definite future for the Democratic Party in New Jersey, but I distinguish between the Democratic Party and Mr. Hague's business enterprise which he has fastened upon the Party. Mr. Hague's enterprise is on t ehwane and I think the Democratic Party will blossom in direct ratio to the speed with which the Hague machine wanes."

Army Guide Book Counsels Against Doubt of Any Ally

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Army takes the view that the Allied cause "would be weaker" now if Russia had not attacked Finland in 1939 and overrun the Baltic States.

An official Guide Book states this as a "military fact" without any attempt to pass "moral judgments" on Russia's action. The book was issued for the guidance of information officers, editors of soldier papers, and personnel in charge of orientation courses.

One aim of the book is to impress American soldiers with the need for co-operation with foreign colleagues in combat. There is a caution to avoid "tale-bearing such as would create doubt of any ally."

Much of the advice is directed toward the Russian situation. The guide comments that "it is not necessary or desirable to defend Communism in order to enlist the sympathetic interest" of the American soldier, and that "though we do not agree with their political ideas (and they do not believe in ours), we believe utterly in the defense of the principle for which they are fighting," the right to determine how they shall be governed.

At another point, the Guide says:

"The ultimate military consequences are the best evidence of whether the U. S. S. R.'s 1939 attack on Finland and subsequent overrunning of the Batlic provinces were barehanded aggressions, motivated by greed for territory or were done to strengthen the U. S. S. R.'s western frontiers against attack by German.

"The possession of this buffer territory did greatly facilitate the U. S. S. R. defense when the attack duly fell. Without attempting any moral judgments on the matter, it is enough to state the military fact that had the U. S. S. R. not acted so, the Allied cause would be weaker today."

Of Britain, the Guide advises:

"As long as the war continues, and as far beyond that as the years of reconstruction may carry us, no single condition seems to be more vital for victory and the ultimate restoration of peaceful and civilized ways of life than the maintenance of an uninterrupted friendship with England. . . .

"People who have their own private reasons for not liking the British should remember that this is not their private war and that, even if it were, Britain is not the enemy."

Rail Operators Accept Wage Increase

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Railroad Operating Brotherhoods' wage dispute was settled last night when the firemen, conductors, and switchmen accepted the same pay increase—an overall boost of 9 cents an hour—that President Roosevelt awarded the engineers and trainmen in arbitration proceedings.

This removed from controversy the wages of 350,000 men who operate the trains and possibly opened the way for early return of the railroads to private management. The Army took over control of the roads Dec. 27 because of a strike threat.

Still to be settled are the demands of 1,100,000 nonoperating railroad workers—the shopmen, clerks and others who do not operate trains—for a pay increase in lieu of overtime. A special Presidential board is considering these demands, however, and the unions have recalled strike orders, originally set for Dec. 30, which led to Government seizure of the roads.

Acceptance by the firemen, conductors, and switchmen of the 9-cent pay boost—4 cents general increase and 5 cents in lieu of overtime or away-from-home expenses—was announced by the White House.

The brotherhoods' chieftains made no immediate comment, but it was understood they felt the agreement they had worked out with the carriers gave assurance the increase had not "frozen" wages for the duration of the war. They had raised the question whether this was the effect of the President's award in the case of the engineers and trainmen.

J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, advised the President that the carriers and the heads of the firemen's, conductors' and switchmen's organizations had reached an agreement on the wage question.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early told reporters that "the strike is off" so far as the operating unions are concerned.

This was interpreted generally as meaning the brotherhoods will definitely cancel their strike orders, originally issued for Dec. 30 but postponed indefinitely when the Government took control of the roads.

Rail Pay Authority

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Legislation stripping Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, of all authority over railway workers' wages, was approved yesterday by a House Interstate Subcommittee.

The bill would give the Railway Mediation Board exclusive jurisdiction over railway wages, provided that any of its orders granting increases contained a finding that the boosts would not interfere with the stabilization program.

No other agency would have authority to set aside the Board's orders.

The subcommittee's action, subject to final consideration by the full Committee next Tuesday, was on Senate-passed legislation boosting the pay of nonoperating railroad workers eight cents an hour. The increase had been rejected by Mr. Vinson.

The House group's move had the effect of throwing back to the Mediation Board and its panels the question of the wage increase. The Board previously had approved the increase.

Family Bible in England Found by American Seaman

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 15 (AP)—When Brooks Mims Talton, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Talton of Minden, La., was in England recently, he found a 400-year-old Bible in the "old documents" section of His Majesty's Library.

A history of the Mims family, who lived on Mims River in Mims, Middlesex, England, was written on the fly leaves.

Mr. Talton, a radio operator in the merchant marine, received the family document from the library.

Court's Ruling on Associated Press Criticized for Lack of Clarity

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Richard J. Finnegan, Editor of the Chicago Times, said yesterday he was "sure the public doesn't understand what has happened" in the Government's suit against the Associated Press.

"Few newspapers do, either," he told the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism.

He said the Associated Press should appeal the decision of the New York Federal Court and that "the Supreme Court ought to clear things up."

The findings of the Court "mystified us when we compared them with the complaint," which accused the Associated Press of violating anti-trust laws. He said, "We have the Court's word for it that the Associated Press is not a monopoly in the important aspects that the Government claimed.

"The Court, nevertheless, through an injunction which restrains AP from observing by-laws regulating the election of members, has taken the copy of a news report under its wing," he continued. "It has opened the door for Government regulation of news material while it is still in the written form prior to publication."

He said that Marshall Field, Editor of the Chicago Sun, who applied for membership in the Associated Press, "must be puzzled, because he isn't in AP as a member—yet. We voted to get him in, but we're in the minority.

"Mr. Biddle (the Attorney General) must be puzzled, because all he has from the Court is a directive that when AP members vote on an applicant they must not consider the ability of the applicant 'to compete with members in the same city and field.' . . . The thoughts or intentions of members on the matter of competition are kept under the jurisdiction of the Court as we understood the injunction."

Volcano-Town Residents Seek Aid for Moving

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 15 (AP)—A delegation from volcano-doomed San Juan Parangaricutiro visited the National Palace yesterday to ask Federal authorities to help them "transplant" the town.

With ashes now three feet deep in the town and surrounding fields, the 3,000 residents still refuse to evacuate to a village designated by the Government, Former Mayor Ambrosio Soto said. Instead, they want to start a new San Juan Parangaricutiro 20 miles away, preserving all their traditions and identity.

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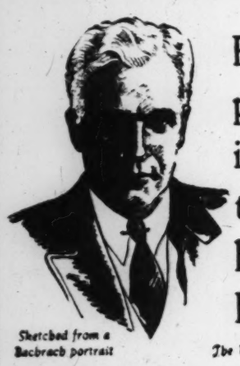

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FUR SALON—THIRD FLOOR—JORDAN'S MAIN STORE—BOSTON

Stravinsky as Symphony Guest Conductor

By L. A. Sloper

Igor Stravinsky is the distinguished guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this week. Yesterday, at the twelfth Friday concert of the season, he offered a program made up of his own works: Symphony in C major; Four Norwegian Moods; Circus Polka; Suite from the ballet, "Pulcinella" (after Pergolesi), and the "Jeu de Cartes" ballet suite.

He opened the concert with his own arrangement of "The Star Spangled Banner." This and the Circus Polka caused more excitement than anything else on the program. The Stravinsky arrangement of the National Anthem sounds rather like a performance of the customary version by an orchestra which either cannot read or cannot play music. The harmonies have been acidulated, the note values altered, and even the melodic line reshaped. The popular success of this version is doubtful.

There can be no doubt whatever of the popularity of the Circus Polka, which is having its first performances in orchestral dress this week. The first essay by Stravinsky in Gebrauchsmusik, it was performed by the Ringling Bros.-Barnum and Bailey Circus, with the elephants as dancers, in 1942. By report, the elephants did not care for the music. But to the human ear, it is amusing, and the Friday afternoon audience applauded it with enthusiasm. It probably will wind up at the Pops.

* * *

The program as a whole was designed to reveal the master in his neo-classical vein, with only a hint of the fearsome aspects of his earlier days. It is doubtful whether an entire program in this manner is advisable, even though there is a good deal of variety in the sources of his inspiration. Stravinsky had already been back to Bach, to Handel, to Mozart, to Tchaikovsky. In the present program you may hear echoes of Pergolesi, Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, Verdi, Sibelius, Stravinsky, and George M. Cohan.

Yet in spite of the determination of the composer to be classical, the creator of "Pétrouchka" will not be downed. And this is fortunate. Most of us would rather hear one "Pétrouchka" than 20 works which pay tribute to other masters. They have said their say, and the attempt to write in their style is bound to be cerebral, so long as the composer is able to keep his own manner under. Stravinsky can write a song in common time, or a waltz tune, or a little march; but always his own voice interrupts quickly. It would be better if that voice were allowed to tell the principal story.

The most successful of these attempts to establish contact with the past, from the viewpoint of workmanship, is the Symphony in C major. But even in this, the composer of ballet music keeps peeping through, and it is these intrusions that give the music its character.

* * *

It is instructive to compare this Symphony of Stravinsky's with Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony. Prokofieff succeeded in getting back mentally into the eighteenth century and writing in the style of the period. He had his tongue in his cheek, and he is not so naïve as he sounds (neither was Mozart) but you will hear nothing of "Sept, Ils Sont Sept" in the "Classical" Symphony.

"Pétrouchka" and the "Sacre" and the "Noces" are all audible in this symphony of Stravinsky's. Stravinsky has the technique for anything, but he lacks the capacity of imaginative transference. He imposes his own style on the classic form. The result is aridity.

The Four Norwegian Moods had their first performance. They are interesting as illustrating the unsuccessful battle Stravinsky has waged for the last 30 years to free himself from romanticism. He always calls for elimination of emotion and homage to pure form. But that is contrary to his genius. In connection with this work he has been at pains to insist that the title must not be interpreted as "impression" or "frame of mind." But that is exactly what the music is talking about. If it is not an impression it is nothing.

Seventeen New Englanders Included In List of 437 Wounded U. S. Soldiers

WASHINGTON, Jan 15 (AP)—Seventeen New Englanders are included in today's War Department list of 437 United States soldiers wounded in action in the Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean, and Southwest Pacific areas.

New Englanders and next of kin:

Mediterranean Area

Connecticut

Kish, Private Thomas A.—Mrs. Rose Kish, mother, South Norwalk.
Reid, Second Lieut. Alban E., Jr.—Mrs. Mary P. Torraca, mother, New Haven.
Santomassimo, Private First Class Armand—Mrs. Antoinette Santomassimo, mother, New Haven.

Maine

Pelkey, Private Kenneth R.—Mrs. Cynthia Pelkey, mother, Island Falls.
Reilly, Second Lieut. Michael W.—Mrs. Virginia V. Reilly, wife, South Portland.

Massachusetts

Bianchi, Private Edmund J.—Mrs. Anna Bianchi, mother, Cambridge.
Debartolo, Private First Class Michael A.—Joseph Debartolo, father, Dorchester.
Galvin, Technician Fifth Grade, Edward M.—Michael H. Galvin, father, Dorchester.
Kooshner Second Lieut. Solomon—Benjamin Kooshner, father, Dorchester.
Kushi, Sergeant Raymond T.—Joseph E. Kushi, father, Pittsfield.
Mastalerz, Private John J.—Mrs. Sophie Mastalerz, mother, Indian Orchard.
Passanisi, Pfc. Antonio J.—Mrs. Maria M. Passanisi, mother, South Boston.
Remillard, Sergeant Henry G.—Mrs. B. J. Remillard, mother, Worcester.
Wetterholm, Private Paul G.—Mrs. Evelyn Wetterholm, mother, Brockton.
Yurkevics, Technician Fifth Grade Roman—Mrs. Elizabeth J. Yurkevicz, wife, Northfield.

New Hampshire

Bernard, Private Wilfred—Mrs. Leona D. Bernard, mother, Rochester.

Rhode Island

Gurka, Private Walter — Sebastian Gurka, father, Slatersville.

Mount Hermon To Graduate 49

Mount Hermon School at Northfield, Mass., will hold its first wartime midyear Commencement Sunday, with 49 boys receiving diplomas.

Preceding graduation exercises, there will be a dinner Friday night sponsored by the Alumni Association, the granting of cum laude awards at noon on Saturday, athletic events Saturday afternoon, faculty reception to the seniors at 4 o'clock Saturday, and the senior dance at the Northfield Hotel in the evening.

'E'—for Perfect Attendance

By a Staff Photographer

Coast Guard Flotilla 510, Temporary Reserve, Honored

In the first award of its kind in the First Naval District, Flotilla 510 of the United States Coast Guard Temporary Reserve won an "E" pennant at a general muster last night in the Irvington Street Armory. About 1,500 T. R.'s, who serve without pay and give 12 hours or more a week to guard duty in the Port of Boston, witnessed the ceremony. Left to right: Lieut. H. T. N. Smith, Commodore of Auxiliary Flotillas, who presented the award; George L. Peirce, Chief Boatswain's Mate, Commander of Company 510, who received the pennant for his company's excellent attendance record, and Lieut. (j. g.) Howard Perry, Guard Unit Commander.

Author-Farmer To Tell N. E. How To Boost Crops

Louis Bromfield, author of many best sellers and a practical agriculturist of renown, will tell New Englanders "how to produce more food for ourselves as well as our Allies," when he speaks at a combined luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the Hotel Statler, Tuesday noon, Jan. 18.

Other speakers at the conference, which will be devoted to the problems of the New England farmer, will include: Ollie Fink, head of the Ohio State Conservation Laboratory, and Prof. Elmer Ekblaw of Clark University.

The conference at the Statler will begin at 10 a. m., and will be open to the public. Toastmaster at the luncheon will be Louis A. Webster, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture.

Tickets for the luncheon may be reserved by telephoning Miss Gold, Secretary of The Advertising Club at HUBard 0472.

Putting People on Right Job Is Boston Man's Special Job

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Vocational guidance that not only tells a man what he is best suited to work at, but that shows him how to go out and get the job he wants, is being successfully carried on today by the Bureau of Vocational Guidance at Boston after eight years of struggle and experiment.

G. John Gregory, who heads the Bureau and, in effect, is the Bureau, believes vocational guidance can be both more practical and at the same time more personalized than it has been in the past. His theories are working out so well there seems little doubt he will prove his point.

Starting from the premise that a man or woman is happiest in the job which uses the maximum number of his or her aptitudes, Mr. Gregory has had the satisfaction of rescuing from frustration and failure literally thousands of persons who have sought his aid. Many of his clients, he says, have been in the upper bracket salary class—men who though successful believed they could be happy as well as successful in some other field of endeavor. Through aptitude and personality tests he has developed, Mr. Gregory is able to set them right.

Mr. Gregory formulated his own tests through three years of experimentation, during which he used up nearly all his own savings, and his secretary accepted a salary of $12 a week though he tried many times to fire her for her own good.

"We were very apologetic in those days," Mr. Gregory said. "We told the clients, 'We are not sure our tests are the right ones.' But 95 per cent of them said, 'Go ahead; we may get our money's worth, and if we don't, then maybe it will be worth it to you for the future.'"

It was worth it, both to the Bureau and to its clients, as Mr. Gregory discovered in his fourth year, when follow-ups disclosed that 87 per cent of the 500 clients chosen at random out of 3,000 reported that the guidance had been wholly satisfactory.

Sit with Mr. Gregory an hour and he will reel off to you the stories of men guided from mediocrity into outstanding success, from haunting unhappiness into fulfillment. If it takes four months to accomplish the desired result, then the client gets four months' attention. Usually, it takes far less. Tests to analyze the client's character and abilities take no more than 24 hours to complete and interpret.

Mr. Gregory began life in Syria as a school teacher and athletic director. He came to this country shortly after the last war, and went from one job to another, experiencing at firsthand the rigors of doing the best he could with jobs for which he was not suited, but always having the strong desire to aid others.

What finally got him on the vocational guidance track was the discovery that there was no department in the Watertown public schools—where his two little daughters studied—equipped to handle personality problems of the pupils.

This he felt he should remedy. So he began lecturing about it to women's clubs and the Parent-Teacher Association and the Watertown School Committee, until at length the evidence he accumulated was sufficient to convince the authorities.

Having accomplished this, Mr. Gregory felt he had started something which he should carry to its conclusion—that if children were in need of expert guidance, how much more so were adults. Children at least could run to their parents for solace in failure, but the adult was on his own with no one to go to with his troubles.

Today, the Bureau of Vocational Guidance is at last self-supporting, not through its fees, which come nowhere near covering expenses—particularly inasmuch as about a third of the clients who come to Mr. Gregory are accepted without charge—but through the help of philanthropist who have begun to discover what the Bureau is doing.

Clothes-Rags Total Is 59,515 Pounds

House-to-house collection of old clothes and rags last week was spread over four days instead of two, because of stormy weather.

These final figures are available today from the office of Boston's Salvage Chairman, George G. Hyland.

Wards	Pounds	Wards	Pounds
1	1,400	12	1,955
2	1,560	13	2,580
3	1,050	14	2,585
4	1,385	15	2,615
5	800	16	2,680
6	780	17	830
7	2,165	18	2,135
8	1,180	19	1,120
9	885	20	3,950
10	1,470	21	1,055
11	1,735	22	1,550
Summary:			
Canvass total			37,353 pounds
School collections			22,160 pounds
Grand total			59,515 pounds

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Brown stamps "R," "S" and "T" now valid; "U" stamps become valid Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Today—Last day to use spare stamp No. 2 in Book 4 worth five points on purchase of fresh pork products and sausage.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds will expire. Stamp 30 becomes valid for five pounds on Jan. 16.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" became valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT—BEG. MONDAY, JAN. 24
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
Direct from 2 Seasons in New York
THE NATION'S TOP MUSICAL HIT
LODEWICK VROOM presents
The NEW OPERA COMPANY
Production
ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
Production under the supervision of MAX REINHARDT
Production Directed and Staged by FELIX BRENTANO
New Musical Arrangement by ERICH WOLFGANG KORNGOLD • Company of 100 • Dances by GEORGE BALANCHINE
(Yolanda Mero-Irion, Gen. Mgr.)
BOX OFFICE OPEN THURS. Eves. (Mon. to Fri.) 3.30, 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10. Sat. Eve. 3.85, 3.30, 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10.
MAIL ORDERS NOW Wed., Sat. Mats. 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10, Tax Incl. Please Enclose Remittance and Self-Addressed Stamped Envelope

PLYMOUTH — One Week Beg. Jan. 24
H. Clay Blaney has the honor to present the first American Appearance of
Ludmilla Pitoeff the Celebrated French Actress
In Her Greatest English-Speaking Role
"The HOUSE in PARIS"
by E. Mawby Green and Edward Allen Feilbert
A dramatization of Elizabeth Bowen's Book of the Month novel
with
ALASTAIR KYLE • BARBARA KENT • YOUL BRYNER
Staged by Wm. HARRIS Jr. • Settings by STEWART CHANEY
EVES. .55-2.75. THURS. MAT. .55-1.65. SAT. MAT. .55-2.20 (Tax Inc.)
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PLYMOUTH • BEG. MONDAY EVE., JAN. 31 • 2 WEEKS ONLY
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(in association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY and the COLONEL
A New Play by Franz Werfel
with
LOUIS CALHERN • ANNABELLA • OSCAR KARLWEIS
J. EDWARD BROMBERG AND A DISTINGUISHED CAST
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
Settings by Stewart Chaney
Production supervised by Lawrence Langner & Theresa Helburn
MAIL ORDERS EVES. $2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10 (Tax Incl.) MATS. THURS. AND SAT. $2.20, 1.65, 1.10

WILBUR—LAST WEEK—EVES. 1.10 2.75 WED. & SAT. MATS. 1.10 2.50
CAREY WHARTON and MARGARET WEBSTER present
LE GALLIENNE • SCHILDKRAUT
IN A NEW PRODUCTION OF CHEKHOV'S COMEDY
"The Cherry Orchard"
WITH A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY
"A FINE CONTRIBUTION TO ANY THEATRE SEASON." Elinor Hughes—Herald
"GREAT WORK OF ART." Leo Gaffney—Record
"SOMETHING FRESH, VIVID AND ARRESTING." Elliot Norton—Post

WILBUR 2 Weeks Beginning January 24
EDWARD CHOATE presents
(PRIOR TO NEW YORK)
"DECISION"
A New Play by EDWARD CHODOROV
Thomas W. ROSS • Gwen ANDERSON • Marie MADDERN
Staged by MR. CHODOROV Setting by FREDERICK FOX
SEATS NOW! PRICES: EVES. 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10, 55c, 55c. MAT. WED. & SAT. 2.20, 1.65, 1.10, 55c, 55c.

BOSTON (STAGE)

THIS MON. EVE. OPERA HOUSE
5 Nights ONLY (No. Wed.) & Sat. Mat. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75. Thursday Mat. 55 cts. to $2.20.
TICKETS NOW OPERA HOUSE 'TIL 10 P. M. WILBUR THEATRE 'TIL 8 P. M.
KATHERINE DUNHAM in TROPICAL REVUE
A MUSICAL HEAT WAVE
Company of 50

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Aaron Richmond Presents
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Celebrated Pianist's Only Recital
(Steinway)
SAT. AFT. JAN. 29 — TICKETS NOW
Jordan Hall, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
1st Boston concert following triumph with Boston Symphony
KAPELL
"It is not often that a 21-year-old pianist literally 'stops' a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra." (Steinway)
SUN. AFT., JAN. 30—
JORDAN HALL
$1.10 to $2.75
POSSELT
"One of the greatest violinists of our time." —Koussevitzky (Baldwin Piano)
SUN. AFT. FEB. 6—SYMPHONY HALL
ITURBI
Famous Spanish Pianist and Star of "As Thousands Cheer"
REMAINING SEATS NOW AT BOX-OFFICE
GOLDOVSKY
Fri. 12:15, $2.20—Reservations Now
COPLEY-PLAZA SYMPHONY LUNCHEON
"French School of Impressionism"

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CAPITOL 1:45 & 8:00 LATEST NEWS
ERROL FLYNN "NORTHERN PURSUIT"
Tom Conway, "The Falcon and the Co-Eds"

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Don Ameche-Frances Dee "HAPPY LAND" Also KENNY BAKER in "Boughboys in Ireland"
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CLEVELAND CIRCLE Lon. 4040 Mat. 1:45 Eve. 7:45
BETTY GRABLE "SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY"
JOHN WAYNE MARTHA SCOTT "IN OLD OKLAHOMA"

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Sunday, Monday, Tuesday "GIRL CRAZY" "The Falcon and the Co-eds"

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BIG NEWEST & FUNNIEST! RED SKELTON "Whistling in Brooklyn" with ANN RUTHERFORD JEAN ROGERS and ALAN BAXTER
DARING! STARTLING! REVEALING! The Cross of Lorraine with PIERRE AUMONT GENE KELLY and JOSEPH TOTTEN
2 BIG MGM HITS

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CARMEN ALICE FAYE • MIRANDA • PHIL BAKER BENNY GOODMAN AND HIS ORCH.
The Gang's All Here in TECHNICOLOR
CO-HIT "Charlie Chan in Secret Service"

XETER Ken. 7067
OLSEN and JOHNSON
"CRAZY HOUSE"
FRANCHOT TONE MARSHA HUNT
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Sun. "CORVETTE K-225"

UPTOWN Hunt. & Mass. Aves. Very Popular Prices
ERROL FLYNN — JULIE BISHOP
"NORTHERN PURSUIT"
Plus Ted Lewis and His Band in "IS EVERYBODY HAPPY?"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Preston FOSTER • Lloyd NOLAN • William BENDIX
"GUADALCANAL DIARY"
Plus "THE GOOD FELLOWS"

TELEPIX NEWS REELS
CAPTURED NAZI FILMS
"INSIDE HITLER'S EUROPE"
Travelogue
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SOUTH STATION 25th Hit
UNITED WE STAND
TRAVEL • SPORTS • COMEDY
VELOZ & YOLANDA • CAMPUS CINDERELLA

PARAMOUNT • FENWAY
NOW Claudette COLBERT • Fred MacMURRAY
"NO TIME FOR LOVE"
Plus "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House"

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE IMPERIAL
"Higher and Higher"
With
Frank Sinatra—Michele Morgan—Jack Haley
Sun.-Wed.—Jan. 16-19

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"NEVER ANYTHING LIKE IT!" WANDA HALE Daily News
ALICE FAYE CARMEN MIRANDA PHIL BAKER BENNY GOODMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
THE GANG'S ALL HERE IN TECHNICOLOR
ON OUR STAGE! JIMMY DORSEY AND HIS ORCHESTRA
KITTY KALLEN PAUL CARLEY RAY ENGLISH
BILL ROBINSON and other Acts!
ROXY 7th AVE. & 50th ST. • DOORS OPEN AT 10:30 A. M.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S Greatest Production
LIFEBOAT
By JOHN STEINBECK
Starring TALLULAH BANKHEAD
with WILLIAM BENDIX And A Startling Cast!
A Sensational Saga from 20th CENTURY-FOX
ASTOR B'WAY & 45th ST.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A ROUSING HIT."—Coleman, Mirror
RICHARD RODGERS presents
A New Musical Adaptation of Mark Twain's
A CONNECTICUT YANKEE
by FIELDS, RODGERS & HART
with VIVIENNE SEGAL—DICK FORAN
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th St. W. of 8th Ave. CI. 6-6363. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40.

3 MATS. Every Week Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40. Eves. 8:40
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET —WALTER WINCHELL
"A HIT"
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.

5th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street PE. 6-9540
Evs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Katharine Cornell & John C. Wilson present
LOVERS AND FRIENDS
by DODIE SMITH
KATHARINE CORNELL RAYMOND MASSEY
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
PLYMOUTH, 45th West of Broadway. CI. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30, $3.85-1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers. Book & Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian. Dances by Agnes de Mille.
Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street LA. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30

The THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44th. Evgs. 8:30 SHARP
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STARS ON ICE
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Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40; Sun. 3 Mail Orders Filled

"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, Her. Trib.
Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with MELVILLE COOPER
MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44 St. CI 6-4730
Evs. 8:34, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thur., Sat., 2:30.

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"A Truly Amazing Play"—World-Telegram
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
At Skirball-Manger Theatre—New York City
Ralph BELLAMY—Shirley BOOTH
At Selwyn Theatre—Chicago
Elissa LANDI—Paul McGRATH
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Student Prince," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—"The Cherry Orchard," by Chekhov. Starring Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Mexican Hayride," musical comedy by Cole Porter and Herbert and Dorothy Fields. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—"Peepshow," new comedy by Ernest Pascal. Featuring John Emery and Tamara Geva. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

New England Mutual Hall—"A Decent Birth, a Happy Funeral," by William Saroyan. Presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Igor Stravinsky, guest conductor. 8:30.
Sunday

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 Fenway—Concert by the Boston Conservatory String Quartet. Assisted by Robert Hall Collins, baritone. 3:30.

New England Conservatory of Music, Brown Hall—Concert by the Boston String Quartet. 8:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by the Roth Quartet. 2.

Symphony Hall—Concert by Rudolf Serkin, pianist. 3:30.

Boston Public Library—Song recital by Elaine Seicol, soprano, and Phyllis Scott, contralto. Palmira Dellamano, at the piano. 8.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Arctic Passage." 2, 5, 8. "Pilot No. 5." Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Crazy House." Olsen and Johnson. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 12:30, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Charlie Chan in Secret Service." Sidney Toler, Gwen Kenyon. 9:10 a. m., 12, 3, 5:50, 8:40. "The Gang's All Here." Alice Faye.

Kenmore—"Salute to the Marines." Wallace Beery. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Nobody's Darling." Gladys George. 1:15, 4:50, 8:10.

Majestic—"Suspicion." Joan Fontaine, Cary Grant. 11:36 a. m., 2:53, 6:10, 9:32. "Is Everybody Happy?" 10:18 a. m., 1:22, 4:34, 7:56.

Metropolitan—"Guadalcanal Diary." Preston Foster. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Good Fellows." Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Northern Pursuit." Errol Flynn. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Happy Land." Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Whistling in Brooklyn." Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25. "The Cross of Lorraine." Pierre Aumont. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:40.

Paramount—"No Time for Love." Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House." Jimmy Lydon. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:40, 8:25.

RKO—Boston—"Ghost Ship." Richard Dix. 9:30, 11:33 a. m., 1:49, 3:50, 5:55, 8:05, 10:10. Stage Show. 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 2:55, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Scollay—"True to Life." Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 11:40 a. m., 2, 4:30, 9:35. "Jack London." Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"United We Stand." "Cavalcade of Dance." "Ted Fiorito." "Red Men on Parade." "Flicker Flashbacks," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Whistling in Brooklyn." Red Skelton. 1:10, 4:17, 7:24, 10:31. "Cross of Lorraine." Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 11:30 a. m., 2:37, 5:44, 8:51.

Telepix—"Our Russian Ally." "Film Memories." "Alaska." "Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo." "Camping and Fishing." "Captured Nazi Films." cartoons, News Digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis and his band. 1:35, 4:40, 7:55. "Northern Pursuit." Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. 2:50, 6:10, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"True to Life." Mary Martin, Franchot Tone, Dick Powell. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 5:16, 9:45. "Jack London." Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Northern Pursuit." Errol Flynn. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 1:45-11.
Allston: "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. "Somewhere in France," Constance Cummings. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Top Man," Donald O'Connor. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers, Frances Langford.
Regent: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "What's Buzzin' Cousin," A. Miller.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young; "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.
Coolidge Corner: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker.
Cleveland Circle: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. Cont. 1:30-11.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Eddie Cantor, Bette Davis; "Mr. Muggs Steps Out," The East Side Kids.
Harvard: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall. 2, 8.
University: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Is Everybody Happy?" 1:35, 4:30, 8:05.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. "Mystery Broadcast."
Codman Square—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland; "Falcon & the Co-eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks.
Franklin—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland; "Falcon & the Co-eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 2:45, 5:08, 7:32, 9:40. "Murder on the Waterfront." 2:00, 4:12, 6:29, 8:43.
Park: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "Here Comes Elmer," Dale Evans.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley. Continuous from 1:30.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. March of Time.
MALDEN—Granada: "Footlight Glamour," Blondie and the Bumsteads. "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop.
Mystic: "Go West," Marx Brothers. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. 2:55, 6:15, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 2:45, 6, 9:12. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 1:45, 4:52, 8:04.
Orpheum: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 1:35, 5:35, 9:15. "What's Buzzin, Cousin?" Ann Miller, John Hubbard. 4:10, 7:50.
Strand: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. 1:15, 4:20, 9:35. "Is Everybody Happy?" 2:55, 8, 9:05.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop; "Crazy House," Olsen & Johnson, Cass Daley.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris.
Fellsway: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Tennessee Johnson."
MELROSE—Melrose: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley.
NATICK—Colonial: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder. 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore.
NEWTON—Paramount: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell; "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," L. Barrymore.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Jive Junction." Dick Moore. "City That Stopped Hitler." 2, 8.
Strand: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone, "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Shanty Town," Mary Lee, John Archer. 2:08, 7:53. "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 3:27, 9:12.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. Continuous 2-11.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Union Pacific," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper, George Raft.
Coolidge: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warr

It's All in the Bean—Soy Home Economists Find Out

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Home economists from all over the Bay State are going home today equipped to acquaint consumers with the do's and don'ts of soy-bean cooking. They shared their own experience and that of several experts at a Soy Symposium held last night in the Boston Edison Auditorium under the auspices of the War Services Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and the State Nutrition Committee.

These two committees are interested in the promotion of soy products because their high protein content makes them good supplements to menus that are short of meats or other protein foods. The important thing, the home economists agreed, is to educate the public on how to use them properly. As one speaker pointed out, if Mrs. American Homemaker doesn't use a soy-bean product correctly the first time, she gets a dislike for it which is exceedingly difficult to overcome. As Miss Dorothea Nicoll of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health said, urging moderation in soy promotion, "We don't want to go haywire and make the public think the soy bean is an over-all life-saver."

Several speakers recommended that the best way for the homemaker to incorporate the soy bean into her family menu is to use it in breads and cereals. Bread can be enriched by using soya flour in the proportion of one quarter cup soya to one cup regular flour. Soya flour is said not only to increase the nutritional value of griddlecakes but to make them brown much better. Grits were recommended as "wonderful in corn meal mush."

Another note of caution was injected into the meeting by Miss Heloise Broeg, the Mother Parker of WEEI, who urged that the program for the use of soya flour not be pushed too fast because of the varying oil content of the product. Housewives may be unsuccessful in its use and become prejudiced against it if they do not understand soya flours of different mills, she said. She recommended that at present the chief promotion be for its more general use by manufacturers who have fixed formulas.

Miss Broeg, saying she had used soya flour since 1931, granted the nutrition value of soy-bean products, but affirmed her belief that the first step in promoting popular use of the flour should be Government regulation, standardizing its fat content. This, she said, would eliminate the present uncertainty in the results of soya flour recipes.

Miss Broeg accepted soya grits as practical meat extenders but suggested that the meat loaf, for instance, which included them be called a soya-meat loaf so that the person eating it would expect the soya flavor instead of expecting an all-meat dish.

Brighthelmstone

The Brighthelmstone Club will be hostess to the Fourth District American Home Conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs on Monday. Margaret Kimball Herlihy, Pauline Woodworth Hildreth, and Mrs. William J. McDonald will be the speakers at the morning session which opens at 10:30 o'clock. Mrs. William C. Hammer, Director of Consumer Relations for Celanese Corporation of America, will speak in the afternoon. A canteen luncheon will be served at 12:30. Mrs. William P. LeRette, State American Home Chairman, is in charge of the conference.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15	Anna Lee	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45		Hour; talk; music	Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Dick Powell; Martha Tilton; News,	Horace Heidt's Music	'Here's to Youth': dr.;	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	Musical Variety	Horace Heidt's Music	Helen Hayes, guest	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera
1:30	News service	Irish melodies	"The Baxters"; drama.	"Luncheon With Lopez"	Parade of Bands
1:45		Fishermen's Pgm.; News	News service	"Luncheon With Lopez"	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books'	Metropolitan Opera:	Weekend Function	Charles Hodges, news	You Shall Have Music
2:15	J T Frederick, gst	Verdi's "The Masked	Weekend Function	Lani McIntire's Orch.	You Shall Have Music
2:30	'Calling Pan America': Lima, Peru	Ball"; Jan Peerce;	Weekend Function	Mutual Goes Calling	Leatherneck Parade
2:45		Leonard Warren; Zinka	Weekend Function	Mutual Goes Calling	News service
3:00	Country Journal	Milanov; Kerstin Thorborg; Frances Greer;	N E Junior Town Meeting; "Air Lanes"	Paul Martell's Orch.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Country Journal	with supporting cast;	Treasury Star Parade	"S. S. Carole Lombard"	Musical Fantasy
3:30	'Victory F. O. B.';	Bruno Walter, con-	Stradivari Orchestra;	Army-Navy House Party;	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Music; speakers	ductor	Paul Lavalle, conductor	Variety show; orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	News; Washington	Metropolitan Opera:	"Saturday at Aunt	Sam Levine, sports	Mystery Melodies
4:15	London Report	"The Masked Ball";	Patty's"; drama	Sports comments	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Follies; Variety	Bruno Walter, cond.	"Doctors at War"; dr.	Sports comments	Jan Savitt's Orch.
4:45	Follies; Variety		"Doctors at War"; dr.	Musical Roundup	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
5:00	Corliss Archer; dr.	Musical program	'Your America': Music;	Navy Bulletin Board:	Freddie Martin's Orch.
5:15	Corliss Archer; dr.	Musical program	Josef Koestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr.	Musical program	Adventures in Research	"American Eagles in	Alvino Rey's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Mary Pickford: Interv'w	Starring Curt Massey	Britain"; interviews	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Studio orchestra	News; Geoffrey Harw'd	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Chats About Dogs.	Studio orchestra	Symphony of Melody	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Newscast	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today; News	Leon Henderson	Meet the Band	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	'What's New?'; Variety;	Dept. of State Speaks:	"Return of Nick Carter"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	the Gun; drama.	Helen Traubel; Leon-	Roundtable; guests	"Return of Nick Carter"	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's 'Th'nks	ard Warren; Celeste	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Ang Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks'	Holm; Betty Smith	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Groucho Marx: Va-	Watching World Go By	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com.	"Moods for Moderns";	Religious program
8:15	riety show; guests	Edward Tomlinson, news	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com.	Bobbie Bishop's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Or.;	'Truth or Consequences'	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Igor Stravinsky, con-	Ralph Edwards, cond.	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	"Lest We Forget"; dr.
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	ducting a program of	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Dvořák's Symphony No. 5
9:15	Mark Warnow's	his own music	comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; Robert Weede;	Classical Album
9:30	Or; Frank Sinatra	Jan Savitt's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	in Friml's 'The Vagabond King'; chorus; or	Classical Album: Bruins-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz		
10:00	Serenade"; music	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band";	R. A. Gunnison, news	New York Rovers
10:15	Correction, Please;	Army Service Forces	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Saturday Night Bond-	hockey game
10:30	Pat Barnes, m. c.	Presents; drama; music	'Grand Old Ogry'; Hill-	wagon; guests; dr.; or.	News service
10:45	J. D. M. Hamilton	Fourth War Loan Prog.	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Erskine Butterfield's Or
11:15	Jam; Rideout	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Off Record	Frank De Vol's Orch	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30	"Flashgun Casey";	Fishermen's Program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	adventure drama	Los Latinos' Or.; News	Capt. G. Miller, con.	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Organ	Church services	Initation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Newscast	News service; Weather.	of the Air; speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neigh-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	bors; variety program	News service	News service
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	E. P. Biggs; Fied-	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	ler Sinfonietta	Fish'r, conductor	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety music	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	Religious program
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: music	National Radio Pulpit.	Religious program	"Gems of Melody"
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: music	National Radio Pulpit.	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	People's Platform	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather: Concert music	Manner"
10:45	'Replace New Deal'	Services; speaker	Words and Music	John Stanley, news	Service from The Mother
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Temple Israel Services	Service from Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Temple Israel Services	Church of St. Paul;	Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston,
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	Massachusetts
11:45	ing; guest speakers	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, soncs	Chh. Church of St Paul	
12:00	News service	Italian Music	News; "Music at Noon"	Reviewing Stand: "Is	News report
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Treasury Star Parade	World Gov. Possible?"	James Melton, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra:	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45	Boston, Mass.	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conductor	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Seth's Village Canteen	Treasury Salute	News service	The Balboe Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	"Labor for Victory"	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward S. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. of Chicago Round-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Sam Morris, talk	Cavalcade of Song	table; speakers	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	'Ceiling Unlimited,'	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Concert Melodies
2:30	World News Today	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World news; Songs	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic-	The Life of Riley; dr.	Reports on Rationing	"This Is Fort Dix"; all-	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony; Artur	with William Bendix	World News Parade	soldier show; T. Slater	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Rodzinski, cond.;	"Hot Copy"; drama	'The Army Hour'; choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45	Alex. Brailowsky	"Hot Copy"; drama	speakers; band; drama	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00	Tchaikovsky's B-	Concert Hall	Pickups from training	Thanks to America: or.;	Religious program
4:15	flat minor concerto	Concert Hall	centers through't world	trio; soloist; Talk	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Capt. Jim Healy	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr	Religious program
4:45	Risé Stevens	ditions; W. Pelletier	Capt. Jim Healy	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr	Religious program
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	J. Vandercook; Leland	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Shep Field's Orch.	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Reed	Stowe, news analysis	Leopold Stokowski, con	Shep Field's Orch.	Religious program
5:30	Kennedy; chorus.	Musical Steelmakers	Music by Thomson;	"The Shadow"; mystery	Religious program
5:45	Wom from Nowhere	Musical Steelmakers	Skilton; Zimbalist	dramatization	Religious program
6:00	Theater: Dick	"Radio Hall of Fame";	Religious program	Barbara Luddy: "Two	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	Powell; Mr Margie	Tallulah Bankhead;	Religious program	Tickets to Peoria"	light Services; speaker
6:30	America in the Air	Zero Mostel; Gertrude	'The Great Gildersleeve';	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	America in the Air	Neisen; Alan Young	dr. with Harold Peary	"The Little Show"; dr.	Religious drama
7:00	William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show; Mary	Old-Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Grofe's
7:15	Perry Como, songs	Dorothy Thompson	Livingstone; Rochester	Hour; speaker	Grand Canyon Suite
7:30	"We, the People";	Quiz Kids with Joe	Bandwagon; C. Cavelle-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Grofe's
7:45	interviews; orch.	Kelly, m. c.	ro; Joan Edwards; News	Hour; speaker	Grand Canyon Suite
8:00	Jerry Lester Show;	Greenfield Vil. Choir	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Audrey Christie	D'Artega Presents	Carthy; C. Miranda	tion Board: Human in-	Services; speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	'One Man's Family'	terest pgm; guest panel	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services; speaker
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Cleveland Symphony Or;	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	Eric Leinsdorf, cond.;	Hour; speaker
9:30	Fred Allen & Co.;	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of Fa-	Tchaikovsky: No. 5 E	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	Erie Blore, guest	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	minor; Bach: Chorale	Hour; speaker
10:00	"Take It or Leave	Gertrude Lawrence;	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15	It"; quiz program	Fredric March; dr; or	Or.; chorus; soloists	The Good-Will Hour;	Tony Pastor's Orch.
10:30	"Adventures of the	"Musical Autograph";	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John J. Anthony, cond	Pan Americana
10:45	Thin Man"; dr.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Tremayne; guest soloist	The Good-Will Hour	Eddy Duchin's Orch
11:00	News service	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Voice of the Army
11:15	Jam; Rideout	"Curtain Calls"	News of the World	Old-Fashioned Revival	Todd Grant, news
11:30	March of Dimes;	"Curtain Calls"	Pacific Story; Drama;	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music
11:45	Band Cavalcade	Bob Strong's Or.; News	"New Zealand"	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	'Honeym'n Hill'; sk	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Music for You
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	'Spotlight Revue'	Words and Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Im'g'ne Wolcott; Words	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith; talk	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Musical program
12:15	'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Musical program; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; music; talks	program	Hank Lawson's Music	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Earl Godwin, news	'The Little Show'; Ra-	Ray Dady, news com	Italian Melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins'; sk.	"Hoedown"	bov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch's Orchestra	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news.	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Mary Pickford interview	March of Dimes
1:45	The Goldbergs; sk.	Fishermen's pgm; news	Mary Foster, sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Odds & Ends in Music
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherland	'The Guiding Light'; sk	News; Musical Roundup	'Curtain Time'; Vaughn
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	'Today's Children'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Monroe interviewed
2:30	We Love and Learn	"Ladies Be Seated"	'Light of the World'; sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Penner Shaker
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	"Ladies Be Seated"	Hymns of All Churches	"Mutual Goes Calling"	News; Farm & Home
3:00	'Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano-organ recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; 'Snapshots'	Asso-Jewish Philanthro-	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	pies; speaker; str'g or.	"Right to Happiness"	variety show; orch	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Dr.; Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melody
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	"A Good Parent"	Concert Hall	Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Music for a Half Hour;	Coast Guard & Sparmo-
4:45	Army Relief; Date	Concert Hall	'Widder Brown'; sketch	soloists; orchestra	bile; band; tenor
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	All Star Dance Parade	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Buddy Clark, s'gs
5:15	lies; Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	'Portia Faces Life'	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	Irish melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish melodies
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Soorts; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Treasury Salute	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Mrs Murray; Music	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters";	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	Ed. Sullivan Int	Sports program	News of the World	Musical program	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	Treasury Salute	Denny Beckner's Orch	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Denny Beckner's Orch	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	Ray Henle, news	Cavalcade of America;	"Sizing Up the News"	Kenny Baker, songs
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Terrence O'Toole, M.P.	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Dorothy Kirsten; T. L.	"Sherlock Holmes," dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Thomas; G. Haenschen	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Musical comedy songs
9:00	Fourth War Loan:	Fourth War Loan Drive:	Fourth War Loan Drive	Fourth War Loan Drive	Fourth War Loan Drive
9:15	Sec. Morgenthau;	Sec. H. Morgenthau;	Sec. H. Morgenthau;	Sec. H. Morgenthau;	Sec. H. Morgenthau;
9:30	dr.; music; guest	drama; music; guest	drama; music; guest	drama; music; guest	drama; music; guest
9:45	stars; speakers	stars; speakers	stars; speakers	stars; speakers	stars; speakers
10:00	Guild: Wm. Powell,	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	I Love You Again	Songs; South of Border	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"The Adventures of	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
10:30	Broadway Show-	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information Please";	Bulldog Drummond"	The Playshop Theater.
10:45	time; Wm. Gaxton	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Music; Weather	The Playshop Theater.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch	Weather; Bumn Hadley	"Service Unlimited"	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
11:30	March of Dimes	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Radio Newsreel	Day's End; music
11:45	Cavalcade of Bands	Hawaiian music; News.	Music You Want	Denny Beckner's Orch	Day's End; News

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Eyes Front. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin America. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes: Robertson Scott. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6. m.

London—10:15 p m —Travelers' Tales. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquestra Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Ambrose Merry-go-Round. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Sunday, January 16

Chungking—11:15 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—Answering You. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—5:30 p. m.—Marimba Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—News Round-up: J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Topical Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service from St. Martin-in-the-Fields. GSC, [illegible] meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Jan. 16

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Jan. 16

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

5:00 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Many Queries on Farm Security Answered

Answering many of the questions frequently asked with regard to the United States Farm Security program and how it applies in Massachusetts, Wilfred G. Purdy, State Director for Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, today gives a report on the activities of FSA in the Bay State.

These questions and answers show figures and facts, Mr. Purdy points out. "But, there is one thing that no report can show or that one can estimate," he adds. "That is what the influence of better living and help toward self-sufficiency may have on the boys and girls who are growing up in our borrowers' homes."

Mr. Purdy lists the following questions and answers:

Q. How many families has FSA worked with in Massachusetts?

A. FSA has made loans to 1,120 families to finance farm operations and to increase food production, since the beginning of the program. In addition to this, loans have been made to 23 families under the Farm Ownership program to enable them to purchase and improve farms.

Q. How many loans were made last year?

A. Sixty-five new loans were made and 151 supplemental loans to old borrowers. Six Tenant Purchase loans were made. Many more loans would have been made if we had not run out of funds in April.

Q. How much money was loaned for operating purposes from July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943?

A. $144,961 was loaned for livestock, equipment, food, seed, and other items essential to food production.

Q. How much was collected on all outstanding operating loans from July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943?

A. $235,846—Massachusetts borrowers paid into the Treasury, $80,855 more than was drawn out for loans.

Q. How much money was used for grants last year?

A. $362.70 was used for grants for all purposes.

Q. What was this money used for?

A. It was used to correct physical defects, to take care of emergency sickness, and to supply clothing for children and food for the family. This last amount was small and only used in extreme cases.

Q. How much money has been loaned in Massachusetts since the beginning of the program as of Oct. 15, 1943?

A. Rehabilitation or Operating Loans, $1,408,697; Farm Ownership-Tenant Purchase, $134,092.

Q. How much has been paid back since the beginning of the program?

A. As of June 30, 1943, FSA collected $83,375 in interest and $805,228 in principal on Rehabilitation or Operating loans; $5,409 has been collected on Farm Ownership loans. A total of $1,491,778 has been loaned for all purposes and a total of $86,094 interest and $807,085 principal has been collected, leaving $684,690 outstanding.

Q. How many cases have been dropped because further assistance appeared to be unwise and not justified?

A. Forty-six cases have been dropped and 167 classified as "collection only."

Q. How many families have been graduated or taken over by other credit agencies?

A. Three hundred sixty borrowers have paid their loans in full. Some of these have been paid from income and others have been taken over by other agencies. FSA supervisors in this State work very closely with the Production Credit Associations and rural banks, referring cases to them whenever advisable.

Q. How many borrowers do we have that have made progress enough so they should get credit elsewhere?

A. A recent study of all cases shows that 18 borrowers have made sufficient progress to meet eligibility requirements of other lending agencies and 11 additional cases are scheduled to pay in full this year.

Q. Where does the money come from that we collect on our loans?

A. A large percentage of this is received from proceeds from sale of crops, milk, eggs, and livestock.

Q. How do we make sure that the borrowers use their loan funds as planned?

A. Through the use of joint bank accounts, deposit agreements and supervised purchases.

Q. Do we require our borrowers to carry insurance on personal property covered by our mortages?

A. Yes.

Q. How good are the mortgages taken by FSA?

A. They are the same type of a mortgage as taken by the Production Credit Associations. We always take a chattel mortgage on all items purchased with loan funds and on crops when money is loaned to finance their production. Additional security is taken on other personal property when it is available. All mortgages are properly recorded and renewed when necessary.

Q. Does FSA co-operate with other Federal, State, and County agencies?

A. Yes. We have always tried to work closely with the Agriculture Adjustment Administration, the Extension Service, the Forestry Service, the Soil Conservation Service and other governmental agencies and with the State Department of Agriculture. We also work with the State and County Health Departments in our efforts to improve sanitation on farms.

Q. How much does it cost the "taxpayer" in Massachusetts?

A. The interest on outstanding loans in this State pays a large proportion of the operating expenses. A rough estimate indicates that the cost per taxpayer is approximately ¼ cent per person per year.

Q. How much have FSA borrowers increased production of vital war products?

A. The most recent survey taken in December, 1942, showed that FSA borrowers had increased production of milk 60 per cent, eggs 32 per cent, and poultry 69 per cent over their 1941 production. We are in the process of making a survey covering 1943 food production increases by our borrowers, and every indication is that they have outdone their previous year's records.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Music Salon.
3:30 p. m.—Poland vs. Hitler.
3:45 p. m.—Jesting With the Jesters.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Musicale.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Gilbert & Sullivan Music.
5:45 p. m.—The Mastersingers.
6:00 p. m.—I Sustain the Wings.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:45 p. m.—Religion in the News.
7:00 p. m.—"For This We Fight."
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Paul Martell's Orchestra.
3:15 p. m.—"S. S. Carole Lombard."
3:30 p. m.—Army-Navy House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Same Levine, sports.
4:15 p. m.—Sports comments.
4:45 p. m.—Shep Fields' Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—"Digest"; Songs
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Return of Nick Carter; drama.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang; News.
8:00 p. m.—"Moods for Moderns"; Music.
8:15 p. m.—Bobby Bishop's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.
10:00 p. m.—R. A. Gunnison, news.
10:15 p. m.—Saturday Night Bandwagon.
10:45 p. m.—Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"California Melodies"; Music.
11:30 p. m.—Jerry Wald's Orchestra.

Sunday's Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—"Melodic Favorites."
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Cal

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made On

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

Everyone knows how the touch or sight of an object will evoke memories of long forgotten things, and how such memories can become so intensely alive as to blot out the present with the past. From this common experience, Martha Graham, "America's Great Dancer," has compounded a most uncommon work.

The foreboding of its title, "Deaths and Entrances" (taken from a poem by Dylan Thomas), is fulfilled in the action, which consists of the goings and comings in thought of hopes, fears, desires, remembrances and dreams, punctuated by a moment of "ultimate vision" at the end.

To give these dissolving views of timeless mental states a place to manifest themselves, Miss Graham and her artistic collaborator, Arch Lauterer, have set three sisters, vaguely suggesting the Brontë sisters, in "an ancient house," vaguely suggesting Haworth. They may be Emily (Miss Graham), Charlotte (Jane Dudley), and Anne (Sophie Maslow), and as remembered in childhood, danced by Nina Fonaroff, Pearl Lang and Ethel Butler correspondingly. Or they may be just three rather spinsterish sisters, thronged with memories of love's disappointments and rivalries, who get on one another's nerves from too long and intimate living together.

* * *

For this is a work to be felt rather than understood. By a nebulous association of ideas one feels the brooding melancholy of "Wuthering Heights," detects in Miss Graham's sensational mad scene an impersonal madness akin to that of Rochester's wife in "Jane Eyre" without being literally identified with her. And for all this writer knows, there may be references to Emily's poems, to Charlotte's "Villette," to Anne's "Agnes Grey." Or, as is more likely, there may be no literary references, as there is no literary meaning, whatever. The work is not narratory, or biographical, but psychological. It is drama without mime.

In this strangely haunting modern ballet one sees objects transported from here to there with an air of mystic ritual. A blue glass goblet especially is handled with such reverence it might almost be the Holy Grail itself. It is perhaps the cup of human happiness in love, for it seems to summon the presence of "the dark beloved" (Erick Hawkins).

* * *

There are other objects—a large conch shell, a pair of white vases, and two chess pieces, red and white. Which of these, if any, summons "the poetic beloved" (Merce Cunningham) or the impersonal love element represented by "the cavaliers" (John Butler and Robert Horan) it would take further acquaintance to discover.

What is most remarkable about the work is the embodiment of tortured thought in movement. The use of objects is an extension of the use of architectural forms, and so not exactly an innovation. But much of the movement used is new, even for Miss Graham. Here distortion takes on new distensions, displacements, dislocations, the rhythms of the anguished human heart resolving

Martha Graham

In her new work, "Deaths and Entrances."

only rarely into intervals of harmony.

The mental and bodily dissonances are echoed in the music (by Hunter Johnson), in the inexorable beat of drums, the piercing cries of woodwinds or occasional brass, the low voice of the doublebass, or percussive tones of the piano. And Edythe Gilford has clothed the disturbed and restless creatures of Miss Graham's imagining in significant garments.

Is this symbology, or morbid psychology, a delving into the subconscious of psycho-analysis, or pure revelation of the secret workings of the human mind and heart? Has Miss Graham plucked out of the ether certain explorative tendencies now current in the arts? Is she again submerging herself in the esoteric, the abstract? Or is she again breaking new paths, too advanced for any but the few to follow after?

Whatever the answers may be, the work was published in two performances at the Forty-sixth Street Theater, to capacity audiences who sat rapt and silent before it and burst into cheers at its close. These audiences were drawn mainly from the world of art—noted actors, sculptors, musicians, writers, painters, other dancers, and the younger artists still in the making. They gathered there as if seeking in Miss Graham's art the nth power of all art—all but the dissenters, of course, those out of sympathy with her highly original style.

The first performance (Dec. 26) which began in gloom and left everybody more or less in the dark, was beautiful, stirring, provocative, enspelling, Miss Graham as the central figure in most becoming black, transcending herself and all her works. At the second performance (Jan. 9) the entire cast danced as if inspired, light broke through the shadows, and the magnitude of the work, with all its imponderables, was established.

* * *

In related key was the solo, "Salem Shore," with a telling score by Paul Nordoff, given also its first performances on these programs. Here the artist condenses the memories and longing of a woman waiting for her beloved's return from the sea. A coil of rope or seadrift, indefinably emanating the idea of a crown of thorns, a black lace parasol with soft pink lining, a weathered fragment of shipwreckage, the "widow's walk" of an old Salem house, participate in the stress of emotional event. A pale cyclorama bordered with what might be mounds of sand implies the vast stretch of sea beyond.

The piece is full of sea—its marvels and its tragedies. There is lilt in it, too, and singing grace. Miss Graham, looking young and radiant in a wide-skirted, floating gown, dispenses her evocative magic with every move. But the device of a speaking voice through a public address system marred the total impression. Georgia Sargeant was the speaker, and either her voice lacks resonance or became metallic through mechanism. There is poetry in both works; under the circumstances, that which was left unspoken spoke best.

The lighting, apt and moodful throughout, was directed by Jean Rosenthal. Louis Horst conducted the orchestral ensemble, himself playing the piano parts, with his customary insight into the ways and means of music for modern dance.

Comedy closed the bill with a revival of "Punch and The Judy."

The McIlhenny Collection

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Paintings, furniture, ceramics, rugs, a few examples of sculpture and a fine collection of nineteenth-century French prints, comprising the John D. McIlhenny collection, have been placed on view at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

McIlhenny, who was president of that institution from 1920 to 1925, found prime interest in collecting objects that could become part of his home environment. Rich in Oriental rugs and fine furniture, the aggregate bespeaks good American taste of the early part of the present century, the various additions made to the collection by the donor's wife and his children adhering to the same tradition.

Notable among the paintings are three figure compositions, one English, one French and one American. Hogarth's little full-length study of Gustavus, second Viscount Boyne, couples that artist's penchant for characterization with a quaint, gemlike quality of handling. In its blues and grays it is at an opposite pole from "Professionals at Rehearsal," by Thomas Eakins, a deep-toned canvas of musicians sitting at a table. The third of the trio, a Corot, "Mère protégeant son enfant," has the solidity of the early works of that master, while partaking of much the same feeling for color in low key that is so characteristic of the Eakins.

* * *

Paintings by Courbet, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Anton Van Dyck, George Inness, Jacob Van Ruisdael and Benjamin West, find congenial hanging in the company of a David Rittenhouse clock (1770), two Philadelphia Chippendale chairs of the "Gillingham" type and their English cousins, a tall mahogany clock of 1780 with all three wooden finials intact, and a handsome English mahogany commode, slightly earlier in time, and said to be the work of Chippendale himself.

A collection as heterogeneous as that bequeathed by McIlhenny is a difficult one to display as an entity, but the Museum, in honoring its former president, has given the aggregate a remarkable degree of cohesion, both chronological and artistic. In a gallery featuring early works of art a particularly fine animal rug from Tabriz, Persia, dating from the second half of the sixth century, is shown beside a "Saintly Legend" attributed to Jacobello del Fiore (1435), which, in its red, gold and green, somehow claims kinship with the richness of the Orient.

* * *

In an impressive central gallery great rugs of Turkish red and Caucasian pink have been given dramatic display, running up wide steps to the very top of the gallery wall. Here, too, is a fine carved Diane de Poitiers door, topped with portraits of Diane and Henri II. It dates from 1552. And again, picking up and enlivening the color scheme, are sixteenth-century majolica plates from Italy, and a fine Palissy ewer basin (similar to one in the Louvre) of French craftsmanship about 1590.

Far more unified than the McIlhenny collection itself is the impressive print collection gathered through the McIlhenny endowment fund and tracing the development of French art from Ingres through the Romanticists, Realists, Impressionists and Post-Impressionists to present-day artists.

While the McIlhenny aggregate itself will, at the close of the present exhibition, be dispersed through the museum to enrich displays of various art periods, the print collection will not only remain intact, but will continue to grow as a memorial to the foresight of a 'man who, while he collected what he liked, at the same time established a fund minus strings that will continue to add important items both to the collection of prints and to other departments of the museum.

Among the finest pieces given by Mrs. John D. McIlhenny are a little bronze horse, Italian (Padua) of the sixteenth century from the Foulc collection, a limestone Madonna and Child, fourteenth-century Isle-de-France, the Palissy ewer, and a magnificent sixteenth-century Persian Marquand animal carpet.

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Conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, who will direct the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Jan. 21-22.

Theodore Thomas Memorial

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Once a year the Chicago Symphony Orchestra gives a concert designed to keep green the memory of its founder, Theodore Thomas. In doing this the organization not only pays a debt of gratitude to the man who brought it into existence, but, vicariously, discharges an obligation owing to him by the country as a whole.

No one who has studied the history of symphonic music in America can doubt the value of the services to it of Theodore Thomas. It was he who saw first the importance of putting discipline into an orchestra; of giving its members enough work so that they would not be compelled to eke out their incomes by playing trashy music in theaters, restaurants and dance halls. Although such a policy was put into effect in New York in the sixties, Thomas saw that there was insufficient all-year work in that metropolis, and it was for that reason, and because he perceived that the country at large needed musical development, that the conductor began the tours which took him and his orchestra to most of the important cities in the nation.

For this memorial program, Désiré Defauw chose works particularly associated with Thomas's name. He began with Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture. This was of great interest as showing the change which has come over our attitude to Beethoven in the course of half a century. It is generally conceded now that, however great was the master's failure, in "Fidelio," to understand that an opera must contain a sense of the theater, an overture or a symphony by him may have drama written large on every page.

To Thomas, "Coriolanus" was an offshoot of the classical spirit, to be played reverently; certainly, not to be given the romantic exuberance which willingly might be extended to Wagner. Mr. Defauw did not agree with this opinion. He remembered that the overture had been inspired by a dramatic tragedy, that Beethoven had been as much a romanticist as a classicist, and he interpreted the work with as much theatrical suggestion as if he had been offering "Romeo and Juliet" by Tchaikovsky. The result was so striking that, from the very beginning, with its sharp, incisive chords, it was impossible not to feel that Beethoven had drawn a picture of a hero, and not merely written another score.

As it was Theodore Thomas who had taught Chicago to understand Wagner in an age in which the Bayreuth master still was somewhat baffling, even if fascinating, to the average citizen, it was fitting that the program should have included three excerpts from the "Ring"—"Siegfried's Rhine Journey" and Death Music, from "Götterdämmerung," and the Forest Music from "Siegfried." The first two were read in the authentic Wagnerian tradition, with plenty of fire and the tonal resplendence which so much of his music requires. The Forest Music, on the other hand, lacked the murmuring tranquillity that Wagner associated with the rustling of the leaves and the resting hero listening to the bird voices in the second act of "Siegfried."

The second half of the concert was devoted to the "New World" Symphony by Dvořák, which also was connected with the Orchestra's founder, for he first introduced the work to this city less than a year after it was given in New York. Mr. Defauw's reading was not altogether convincing, more particularly in the first and last movements. Both were hurried in tempo, and thereby lost some of their poise and dignity. The Largo, however, was beautifully read.

'No Night' in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Here in the British capital, where playgoers are only 15 minutes' flying time away from German airfields, and still rejoice that Hitler failed to invade Britain after Dunkirk, the presentation at the Aldwych Theater of "There Shall Be No Night," depicting the fall of Greece, is poignantly significant. There is an even chance that, while one is watching the pathos of the last few months of Greek freedom, the Air Raid Warning will glow redly above the footlights, and the rumble of London's anti-aircraft barrage mingle with the roll of make-believe German gunfire on the stage.

Robert E. Sherwood wrote "There Shall Be No Night" about the campaign between Russia and Finland. When the transfer of the play from America to England was first mentioned, The Daily Worker protested that it would be an affront to the U. S. S. R. Explanations followed that the scene of the play was being changed to Greece. Many believed it would be impossible to make such a radical alteration successfully. The play in its new form proves not only successful, but brilliant.

The play shows how Greece, in her bitter hour, held high the flag of civilization. When she fell, it was snatched up by her Allies, as Dr. Karilo Vlachos (Alfred Lunt) foreshadowed, and carried through the defeat of Crete, the long anxious months of see-saw activities in North Africa, to the victories of Alamein, Tunis, and the freeing of the Mediterranean.

This all-American play—the Cockney soldier is the only British character—arouses particular interest here. It shows a deep appreciation within America of the sufferings of Europe. Then, too, most of the humorous lines are directed against America or the Americans, and Britons understand and rate highly people who laugh at themselves.

To a Londoner, used to the tonal variations of the English feminine voice, and the lilt of the French, the somewhat flat Americanism of English-born Lynn Fontanne almost threatened in her first lines to become wearisome. However, her delivery and the dialogue quickly wiped out the impression, leaving only a sense of effortless listening to and watching of her polished performance as Miranda Vlachos, Karilos's wife. The voice of modern Greece, determined to defend itself to the last, even while recognizing that it can only gain a few extra months before inevitable military defeat, speaks through Eleni, their daughter-in-law.

Coming when the Allies are in sight of victory, this play is a timely reminder of the suffering endured by many little nations, and of the debt owed to them.

The enthusiastic reception of "There Shall Be No Night" by the British public shows that substantial pieces of this nature are welcome here, particularly after the run of musicals and comedies from which London has had little change for months past.

Recitals In Mexico City

By Charles Poore

Mexico, D. F.

People who enjoy good violin playing have had the opportunity recently to hear two distinguished artists who approach their art from two very different angles.

José Figueroa, Puerto Rican violinist and member of a family of distinguished musicians in San Juan, plays with a breadth and sonority of tone that lends itself especially happily to an adequate interpretation of Bach. And there is something in his personality that is congenial to Bach: he plays with sincerity and conviction, free from mannerisms, as if the violin were his natural vehicle of expression.

The other of these violinists was Ricardo Odnoposoff, of Russian parentage though a native of South America. He made his debut in Mexico under the auspices of the Russian Embassy.

Mr. Odnoposoff also played a program at Bellas Artes, that included the César Franck Sonata, the Glazounoff Concerto in A minor, and a group of short pieces by Achron, Blair Fairchild, Stravinsky, Szymanowski, and Rimsky-Korsakoff.

He played with a mastery that stamped him at once as a virtuoso, dashing off the most difficult passages with the greatest ease. In general, his playing is of an exquisite refinement, emphasized by beauty of tone in the upper registers. He has facility rather than power, and wisely chooses his numbers accordingly.

His interpretation of the Franck Sonata was memorable, revealing an elevation of sentiment that would have rejoiced the heart of the organist of St. Clothilde. One felt Odnoposoff had not only a profound understanding of the music but also a deep sympathy.

Another Russian artist, the pianist George Chavchavadze, made his bow in Bellas Artes, playing a varied program of Rameau, Schumann, Chopin, Falla, Borodin and Katchatourian. He greatly impressed his audience, especially by his playing of Chopin, which, far from reflecting the suavity of Moriz Rosenthal, was made highly dramatic by deliberate pauses.

Double Bill Of 'Schicchi' And 'Salome'

By Oscar Thompson

New York

"Gianni Schicchi" is not an opera for great voices. It does not require a stellar conductor. It needs to be respectably cast, competently led and ably stage-directed. If the ensemble is neatly integrated, Puccini's very musical little comedy comes off.

The Metropolitan's latest revival had these requisites, and the audience that heard it in company with Strauss's frenetic "Salome" was pleased. In all of this, operatic history repeated itself. "Gianni Schicchi" has come back half a dozen times since its was accorded its world premiere at the Metropolitan in 1918 as the middle picture of the de-hinged Trittico, and it has always pleased when it was revived. But it has never lingered longer than two or three seasons. It lacks the robust tunes that hold the ears of those whose enthusiasms keep "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" in the repertoire, and the more discriminating subscribers seem to find an occasional performance of it sufficient to their needs. It is a pleasant experience, but not one to be repeated every season like attendance on the same composer's "Bohème," "Tosca" and "Madam Butterfly."

"Gianni Schicchi" is Puccini's only venture in the field of the comic ("La Rondine" is light, but scarcely humorous) and it came relatively late in his career, like Wagner's "Meistersinger" and Verdi's "Falstaff." It has little of the breadth and warmth of "Meistersinger" and as little of the whip-cracking high spirits of "Falstaff." The music is prettily sentimental, but it is not comic. Lauretta's mellifluous air, "O mio babbino caro" might do for operetta as well as opera, but it is more representative of Puccini's genius than the mock bereavement of the scheming relatives.

* * *

The fun of "Gianni Schocchi" is in the plot and even more particularly in the stage antics of the principals, rather than in the score. So it was that Salvatore Baccaloni as Schicchi seemed more important than Cesare Sodero, who conducted, and there was a deal of laughing rather than listening. To his credit, Baccaloni did not clown, but he was hearty rather than sly. Licia Albanese and Nino Martini were vocally likable as the young lovers. The little opera was revived in Italian, whereas it last was heard in English, just reversing the language situation of "Falstaff," which is now being brought back in English after years of performances in Italian.

"Salome" is by now an old story at the Metropolitan, but the performance that was paired with "Gianni Schicchi" possessed the element of novelty that accrues with the substitution of a new and unfamiliar singer in a title role. The engagement of Ella Flesch, a soprano who had sung in opera in Vienna, Munich and other European cities—and whom some remembered well from a Town Hall recital a season or two ago—was announced only two days before this performance. That she was to make her debut as Salome was discovered by the audience only when it arrived at the opera house and found slips in the programs informing them that she was replacing Lily Djanel.

* * *

The newcomer's impersonation was creditable if scarcely distinguished. Though she was heard more clearly than the singer she replaced in the final luxuriantly orchestrated apostrophe to the head of Jokanaan, there were many instances in which her voice seemed too light for the role—a common enough fault among Salomes, who seem seldom to have the Wagnerian weight and stamina of tone. Moreover, Mme. Flesch is a large woman and should not be called for anything so sinuous as the Dance of Seven Veils. Unlike the evening's "Gianni Schicchi," this "Salome" was pre-eminently an instance of conductor opera. George Szell's reading of the tumultuous score was exceptional in its quality.

In the concert room the orchestras have now apparently completed the season's cycle of new works by Bohuslav Martinů that has favored the Czech composer above all his contemporaries. Carnegie Hall audiences have heard his Second Symphony, his "Memorial to Lidice," his two-piano concerto, and his concerto for violin, either from the Philharmonic-Symphony, the Philadelphia Orchestra or the Boston Symphony.

These were all first performances for New York, although only "Memorial to Lidice" was a world premiere. That brief threnody, lasting but seven minutes and one of the series of compositions on war subjects commissioned by the League of Composers, remains in the memory of this reviewer the most completely satisfactory of the new works, if for no other reason than that it is the most expressive. All are alike in the low profile of their melodic substance and the breadth and personal quality of their harmonization. The Second Symphony resembles the first in that it is faintly Czech in savor, classically direct in structure, and dissonantly sweet in sound, with most of the orchestra playing most of the time. It is succinct, but it is note-heavy, and the melodic ideas are small for the elaboration of their statement.

Women's National G.O.P. Club Hails Republican Victory Year

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—In an atmosphere of jubilating optimism that 1944 will be a national Republican victory year, the Women's National Republican Club made its twenty-third anniversary luncheon meeting here today a forum for party election-year policy, keynoted to franchise responsibility of the nation's women as major wartime voting bloc.

More than 1,200 of 3,000 members from a score of states crowded the Waldorf-Astonia ballroom for the radiocast program on "America looks tothe future—at home and abroad," with John W. Hanes, one-time Undersecretary of the Treasury, and Dr. Vera Micheles Dean, Foreign Policy Association Research Director, the speakers. Mrs. John T. Pratt, Club President, presided.

Mr. Hanes and Dr. Dean both envisaged a Republican forward-looking, forward-moving partisan role beyond ordinary political meaning, in step with the vast undertaking of postwar rehabilitation. They saw the Party "not called this year to be first of all Republican, but first of all American."

Mr. Hanes criticized a Party attitude that made it seem "that some Republicans aim to give the nation for its manifold questions not the best answer, but only the most Republican answer . . . and determined to choose not the best candidate, but only the most Republican candidate."

"A postwar world that is no bigger than a party, platform will not be big enough to house our hopes," he said. "A postwar world which is no better than the ambitions of a party candidate will not be good enough to serve our destiny. Something more important is at stake here than the place in history of any individual. What is at stake is the place in history of our civilization. What is required of us on that issue is not so much political or economic unity, but chiefly moral unity.

"It is not a better order of panaceas that the country is hungering for, but a higher order of character. Against the evils of the present more is required of us than mere protest. What is required of us is moral indignaation. . . ."

Dr. Dean's emphasis was upon what extent Americans are "ready to accept the adjustments necessary to make international collaboration feasible in practice." Noting the present "remarkable outward unaniminty" on the need for participation in postwar world-organization, she warned that it entailed willingness to work for the objectives of collaboration.

Between the extremes of a return to isolation or acceptance of the "new imperialism" lay a middle course, she said, of "partnership between us and the other nations, effected not on the basis of our superiority to them, but of our equal interest with them in the maintenance of peace and the advancement of human welfare."

Postwar Backlog Lists Roads, Bridges, Airports, and Housing

Continued from Page 1

and municipalities, with new money in their tills, are likewise hatching public works blueprints by the roll.

Fortunately for the nation's taxpayers and its public debt ceiling, not all of the Federal, congressional, state and municipal plans and programs will see the light of day. There must be a diligent screening and co-ordinating if millions of dollars are not to be wasted.

Rivalry in Sponsorship

Nearly a dozen congressional committees are competing in sponsorship of public works programs, although all of the plans must finally be approved by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. On the Administration side, the Federal Works Administration, the Public Roads Administration, and the Bureau of the Budget are planning projects. The Bureau of the Budget has a special staff ready to co-ordinate the proposals of various Government agencies for presentation to Congress.

Not all of the plans call for huge expenditures on the part of Washington. Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, who had a major hand in the President's highways proposal, predicts that the states will finance a multiplicity of public works themselves. Some states, like New York, have sizable surpluses in their treasuries.

An unusual piece of legislation before the House Ways and Means Committee calls for a special series of war savings bonds to be purchased only by state and local governments with their surplus funds. After the war, these bonds could be cashed by the states and the money spent on public works.

Prevention of Overlapping

Federal officials argue that the whole public works picture needs Federal overseeing to prevent waste and overlapping—to make certain, for instance, that a new river dam won't flood a nearby wildlife sanctuary—and to assure equal job opportunities throughout the nation.

Since the declared central purpose of most every project is "to give returning soldiers a job," Federal spokesmen warn that if some states have plenty of public works and other localities few, returned soldiers in one part of the country will find work while others will go jobless.

The size of the construction backlog can be gauged from the disclosure that upward of 230 projects for improvement of rivers and harbors, costing $356,000,000, have already been passed on by the House Rivers and Harbors Committee. Such improvements have been held in abeyance since 1938, but the proposed projects spotlight the fact that few projects to refurbish or renovate the nation's face or features have been undertaken since the war began.

Wide Variety of Projects

Other new projects under consideration include:

New types of post offices, with low counters instead of grille-worked windows facing the customers in the manner of the latest banking architecture. The Federal Works Administration is drawing blueprints now for these edifices, while preparing for the repair of some 5,000 other needy buildings.

Proposed legislation in the House calls for the building of flight strips for airplanes along major highway routes, such as the transcontinental express roads suggested by the President in his special message to Congress.

An urban redevelopment agency, chiefly for slum clearance, is proposed in a bill which the Senate Education and Labor Committee is ready to submit, while the Senate Banking and Currency Committee has on its docket the Wagner bill authorizing $1,000,000,000 for improvement of municipal neighborhoods.

While the biggest military battles of the war are yet to be fought, the House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee has begun two months of public works hearings, and the House Ways and Means Committee has scheduled hearings on Administration-supported legislation authorizing an appropriation of $10,000,000 to states for postwar planning, with an additional $75,000,000 to carry out whatever public works are decided on. Public works have become a prime part of postwar public policy.

Congress Puts on Steam After Its Christmas Recess

Continued from Page 1

months ahead if the overall goal of 11,130,000 in the armed forces by July 1 is to be met.

Received support from the War Food Administration for a House-passed bill to appropriate $27,000,000 for recruiting domestic and foreign laborers to work on American farms during the coming farming season.

The Senate has been considering the tax bill and on Monday plans to start consideration of the war contracts renegotiation provisions of the bill.

Of all the major issues least progress at the present moment seems to have been made on the soldier vote question. Committees of both houses are trying to find a better solution to the problem than was presented in the states' rights measure passed by the Senate early in December. Yesterday the House Elections Committee reported out a bill.

Vote for Soldiers

Chief difference between it and the Senate-approved bill is a provision authorizing the Secretaries of War and Navy to supply postal applications for ballots to service personnel overseas by Aug. 15. Both bills provide that States shall retain the right to set voting requirements and handle ballots.

What Congress is trying to do on this issue is to find a way of making it practical for soldiers to vote that is constitutional.

Considerable tenseness has surrounded the issue because of the political implications certain Senators think they see in the federal-state issue and because the South does not want the Federal Government to interfere with its present right to disenfranchise the Negro.

In the midst of hot tempers, strong feelings and a variety of proposals there are still predictions that some sort of a compromise with a simplified uniform Federal ballot may be adopted.

Food-Stamp Plan

The food-stamp plan, proposed as a compromise to the subsidy issue which Congress postponed instead of settling before it went home for Christmas, is contained in a bill introduced by Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont and Senator Robert M. La Follette (P) of Wisconsin.

The plan would work much the same as the food-stamp system through which surplus commodities were distributed to needy families during the depression.

About 16,000,000 people with incomes averaging $1,000 or less would get the stamps through their local rationing boards. They would be used in place of money at grocery stores. Grocers would turn in the stamps for cash from the government.

Explaining the plan to a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee yesterday, Senator Aiken said that both it and the price support program which would still be necessary could be financed within the $1,000,000,000 amount roughly estimated by President Roosevelt to be necessary for wartime food price-control.

German Cities Battered By RAF Night Bombers

Continued from Page 1

dumped 2,000 long tons of bombs upon the plane-manufacturing city in what the British Air Ministry termed "a very heavy attack." This and other operations cost 38 aircraft.

Great fires were left burning.

As this main force was over Brunswick, Mosquito bombers returned again to attack Berlin, and other planes bombed Magdeburg, southwest of Berlin, and targets in Northern France.

The overnight blow at Nazi defense fighters swung the Allied aerial offensive into a round-the-clock attack again, following by only a few hours a day-long assault on military targets in Northern France by strong formations of American Liberators and Flying Fortresses, medium Maraduers, and Allied medium and light bombers, fighterbombers adn swarms of fighters.

Nine enemy craft were destroyed in the daylight raids by American heavy bombers, and 18 more by their lighter escorts, and by Allied medium and light bombers and their escorts. Allied losses in the Jan. 14 daylight operations were 16 planes, three of them heavies.

Meanwhile, in London, seven persons were killed and 31 injured by a bomb dropped into a crowded suburban movie house as a lone enemy air raider darted apparently undetected through London's bristling antiaircraft defenses. No alert and no gunfire preceded the bombing.

Although the direct hit on the theater caused only minor damage, a companion bomb reduced an adjoining department store to a mass of rubble. No casualties were reported in the store or elsewhere in the vicinity although windows were shattered for 200 yards up and down the street.

Russia:

Two Sovet Armies Push Westward

Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky's White Russian Army pushed deep into the frozen Pripet Marshes toward the industrial river city of Pinsk, 95 miles to the west, following capture of the neighboring cities of Mozyr and Kalinkovichi, according to a Moscow bulletin. His forces already have plunged to Skrigalov, 20 miles beyond Mozyr on the south bank of the Pripet River. Fall of Mozyr was announced only Jan. 14.

"Tremendous losses" were inflicted on fleeing Germans, the Russian communiqué said, as General Rokossovsky's Cossacks, ski-shod veterans, and light mobile units plunged westward through the marshes, regarded as one of the most formidable natural-defense in the Soviet Union.

More than 40 smaller towns and villages, including the rail station of Kotsury, 16 miles west of Kalinkovichi, on the north bank of the Pripet, were liberated in the fourth day of General Rokossovsky's advance, the bulletin added, and 3,000 Nazis were killed.

South of the marshes, Gen. Nikol Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army broadened its front along the Kiev-Warsaw trunk railway and crossed the Horyn River, 10 miles west of Sarny. More than 30 towns were captured in this advance, including Stepan, 35 miles north of Nazi-held Rovno, important junction on the Kiev-Warsaw railway, supply artery for the German Sixth and Eighth Armies in the Dnieper River Bend, far to the southeast.

The twin offensives of General Vatutin and Rokossovsky were rolling westward approximately 60 miles apart along the only two rail routes serving east-west traffic through the Pripet Marshes.

In the lower Ukraine, where the Germans reportedly are launching their heaviest counterattacks against advancing Red Army troops, General Vatutin's left wing continued to repulse strong enemy tank and infantry forces east of Vinnitsa in the Ukrainian Bug River sector.

Italy:

Acquafondata Taken by French

French troops have captured Acquafondata, seven miles northeast of Cassino, it was announced from Allied headquarters in Algeria.

Gen. Alphonse Juin's forces, which are co-operating in the Fifth Army drive for Rome, also captured 3,800-foot Mt. Ferro, two miles northwest of Acquafondata. The French have taken 250 prisoners since Jan. 12, it was disclosed.

In the air, Allied bombers winged across the Adriatic and attacked the Mostar airfield and the Sibenik area in Yugoslavia, scoring hits on several merchant vessels.

A communiqué said three new heights were taken on the Fifth Army front and that German counterattacks were thrown back.

British heavy guns were active in both the Fifth and Eighth Army sectors.

The air communiqué said the Mostar airfield received "a concentrated attack" by a strong force of escorted heavy bombers, which dumped large quantities of high explosives and fragmentation bombs on hangars and runways.

Medium bombers attacked a railway bridge at Pontecorvo in the Cassino area while other planes blasted gun positions at Sant'elia and San Guiseppe. Hits were scored on the post of Anzio, southwest of Rome.

Five allied planes were reported missing against four enemy aircraft destroyed in the day's operations.

Yugoslavia:

Germans Advance Toward Sarajevo

German troops have pushed down the Vrbas River Valley from Banja Luka to within 45 miles of Sarajevo, Capital of Bosnia in Yugoslavia, but have suffered heavy losses in Eastern Bosnia, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) reported.

Nazi columns captured the Vrbas River towns of Bugojno and Gornjivakuf, the latter 54 miles west of the Bosnian Capital, despite continuing harassing action by Yugoslav Partisans, Marshal Broz' communiqué, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, said.

Sarajevo is 87 miles southeast of Banja Luka, rail junction from which the Germans began their drive through Central Bosnia.

Other German columns captured the town of Prnjavor, 12 miles south of Banja Luka. They are meeting bitter resistance, however, near Kotar Varos, 10 miles farther south, where the Partisans are attacking their lines of communication. A German column was reported smashed between Banja Luka and Cadjavich.

Pacific:

Allied Bombers Cover Wide Range

Allied bomber formations, night patrols, and reconnaissance units in the Pacific war theater helped chart one of the most extensive operations reported in several weeks, according to a communiqué from advanced Allied Headquarters on New Guinea.

Flying more than 1,000 miles northwest of Australia, Liberators set ablaze a cracking plant at the Balikpapan oil refinery on Borneo on the westernmost end of the operational line.

Southeast, Liberators started fires in the harbor town of Dili on Portuguese Timor. Northeastward, on Ceram, explosions rocked Amahai airdrome and Geser Village.

On nearby Dutch New Guinea, four-engined bombers attacked Keaukwa Village.

Closer to the northeastern New Guinea jungle front, Liberators dropped 75 tons of bombs on Alexishafen in the Madang sector.

From there, the operational line swung across New Britain, with attack planes raiding enemy positions at invaded Arawe on the southeast coast; fighters strafing buildings and small craft to the east at Gasmata; and Mitchells and Liberators bombing Rabaul.

From Rabaul, the raiding line swung both northwest toward Kavieng, where a 7,000-ton cargo ship in a convoy probably was sunk by a 1,000-pound bomb hit, southeast toward Bougainville, which was bombed at both ends.

The bulk of these actions occurred Janfi 12 and 13.

On New Guinea, Australians winding up the Huon Peninsula campaign captured Nambariwa and moved artillery within shelling range of the enemy barge base of S10.

Greece:

German Cruelty Curbs Resistance

Difficulty of guerrilla activities in Greece was explained in Cairo by newly arrived refugees.

These refugees said Athens and the port district of Piraeus had been mined by the Germans in addition to the great Marathon Dam which controls the city's water supply.

Even the slightest show of resistance, refugees said, caused the invaders to burn villages wholesale and to hold mass executions of the male population.

'Good Neighbors' Study War

Official OWI Photo

Brazilians View Allied Training

Gen. Mascabrenhas de Moraes (left) and Gen. Anor Teixeira dos Santos (right), of the Brazilian mission viewing Allied training maneuvers in North Africa, confer with Maj. Gen. J. C. Ord of the United States Army at an airport somewhere in Africa.

Sofia Population Being Evacuated

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 15

The Bulgarian Government has ordered immediate total evacuation of Sofia's 300,000 citizens as a result of heavy Allied air blows against the Capital, the German Radio announced.

The German radiocast said most of the evacuees would be accommodated in the provinces and added that other large towns in Bulgaria also were to be evacuated.

The capital penalty has been ordered for looting and a curfew has been imposed from 8 p. m. to 8 a. m., said the Berlin radiocast.

London Urges Speed on Pact Between Russia and Poland

Continued from Page 1

a settlement would greatly facilitate the settlement of all other Soviet-Polish issues.

Poland's note opens the way to new Polish-Russian relations, changing them from bitter controversy to direct discussion.

In developing this possibility, the British and American Governments are asked to act as "honest brokers." This does not mean arbiters—the U. S. S. R. has already made it quite clear its ideas regarding Europe east of Germany—but it does mean that, in issues which concern not merely these two powers but also the future of postwar Europe, the western democracies have a part to play.

Necessity of Speed

British informed opinion, if The Times of London is a criterion, is most influenced by the necessity of speed in the Soviet Polish situation. An editorial declares: "The urgency of the solution increases with every step that the victorious and rapidly advancing Russian armies take toward the Curzon Line itself. Once that line has been crossed and a Russian military authority established in what is universally recognized as Polish territory, the relations with all elements of the Polish underground movement will become a vital and practical problem and provision will be made for a civil administration.

"The decisions on both these points will have to be taken with a speed which will leave little further time for consideration or negotiation."

Hence if frank and friendly discussions "are not to come too late, there is no time to lose. It would be a tragic failure if the present opportunity were not turned to full and prompt account; for if this were missed, the recurrence of conditions equally favorable to a settlement could hardly be hoped for."

Copies of the Polish statement were yesterday handed to the Russian Ambassador Feodar Gusev and to United States Ambassador John G. Winant.

Save Paper!

When you finish reading this newspaper, fold as you buy it from your dealer and save for the waste-paper salvage campaign. Tie in bundles about 18 inches high.

Horatio Alger Thesis Glitters as of Old

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—That the poor boy can rise from poverty to riches—the theme of Horatio Alger—is still believed by American boys was indicated today by the results of a poll of 10,000 tenement boys who are members of the Children's Aid Society's Boys' Clubs, taken in commemoration of the 111th anniversary of the birth of Alger. Although only 6 per cent of the boys had read a book by this author, 82 per cent of them answered in the affirmative the question, "Do you think it is possible to start as an office boy and become the owner of the business?"

Eighty-five per cent also believe there is a better chance to succeed today than in the past.

In the tally of what counted most in getting ahead in the world, hard work won out with 70 per cent, ambition running a close second with 54 per cent.

Republicans Warned

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Advice to Republicans to refrain from over-confidence in the forthcoming presidential campaign was given to the Federation of Women's Republican Clubs of New York State last night by Representative Margaret Smith (R) of Maine.

"That over-confidence," said Mrs. Smith, "already is gravely threatening the unity and ultimate success of the Republican Party.

"Every day we hear that everybody is opposed to Mr. Roosevelt. We hear that he can't be re-elected—but didn't we hear this in 1936, didn't we hear this in 1940? There's something more needed and that something is emphatically Republican voters at the polls."

Allied Planes Batter Nazi Defenses

Continued from Page 1

and replace sand-bagged revetments before the final day. They stay on the ground when we sweep over France and bomb factories which are less important to them than their fighter reserve. They only come up when the blow is directed at their vitals deep inside Germany.

Fighter Hatching Ground

The target chosen for Jan 11 was the one the Germans had above all to defend. It was the hatching ground of the German fighter forces—the factories which turn out the finished Focke-Wulfs, the Junkers and the Messerschmitts. Earlier we wouldn't have gone after them and the Germans wouldn't have spent dangerously in their defense, because assembly plants can be replaced in a few months more easily than steel foundries and roller-bearing plants. But the Germans won't have time now to replace them for the time when they are needed most. What moves off the assembly line between now and the invasion day is the important thing.

Thus the Jan. 11 great triple thrust at Brunswick, Oschersleben, and Halberstadt served a dual purpose. It struck at the hatching ground of German fighter defenses and it forced the existing German fighter force into desperate combat. As a battle, it was not a decisive victory for us, nor for the Germans. They took a heavy toll of our bombers, exactly the same toll of 60 which they exacted over Schweinfurt in October. They were able to oppose our increased attacking force with increased defending force. But it strained them to do it—perhaps dangerously.

Their defensive success was limited. While they brought down 60 bombers as they did at Schweinfurt they spent 152 fighters to do it as against 104 at Schweinfurt. The 60 represented less than 9 per cent of the total of American bombers engaged whereas at Schweinfurt the 60 lost was over 20 per cent—how much over never has been disclosed. According to their own admission they were forced to put into action strategic reserves which they were holding back for the moment of greatest emergency.

Germans Forced Up

In other words, we forced the German fighter force to its utmost exertion, we did not win a decisive victory over it, but we did get through to our target with much lower proportional losses, and in the process we hurt, although we perhaps did not cripple, the breeding ground of new German fighter planes.

On Jan. 14, the target was the invasion coast itself. Much has been written about "rocket-gun" emplacements and other "secret" targets. We are not told what any of the specific targets are. There may be some secret about the targets, although why it has to be hush-hush is a bit of a mystery because the Germans know perfectly well what we hit. A plausible guess is that such sweeps are primarily full-scape invasion maneuvers dealing out in the process what preliminary damage can be done to German defenses.

Few German planes rose to contest the coastal attack, which is one of the two main reasons why costly penetrations deep inside Germany must be made.

On the Russian front, operations developed as had been expected. The whole German front from the mouth of the Dnieper to the sector just north of the Pripet Marshes continued to fall back in a fairly rapid but, for the most part, orderly retreat, except on a short sector just southeast of Vinnetsa. There the German retreat had reached the Bug River defense line. On that front, the Germans turned and counterattacked heavily in an apparent confirmatory indication that the Bug River is the next line where they plan to try to stabilize the southern front.

Fifth Army Pushes On

In Italy, the Fifth Army pushed doggedly through gnarled mountain passes towards Cassino. By the week's end they were within sight of Cassino and the end of their week's end they were within sight of Cassino and the end of their worst troubles. For the valley opens out at Cassino. It will be easier and more open country after that town is taken. They will have pushed through the best German defense line before Rome.

In Burma the British made a fresh start down the road to Akyab which they trod so disastrously a year ago. This time they had the benefit of experience, better troops, more equipment, and a young, active commander who believed in the operation. There was every expectation that the push would reach Akyab before the rains begin about three months from now. It got off to a good start.

In the Pacific, it was a week of consolidating new positions. The Japanese counterattacked heavily at Cape Gloucester and pushed back our patrols to the neck of the Arawe Peninsula. But the big question was not whether the counterattacks might succeed, but where the next Allied blow would fall.

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The Home Forum

"Armour of light"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL'S Epistle to the Romans carries the weight of spiritual conviction. His courageous pen, inspired by the demonstration of Christian healing, has in beautiful metaphor given a wealth of stirring admonition, supported by the wisdom of spiritual insight. Recognizing the protective power of Truth understood and practiced, he wrote (Romans 13:12), "The night is far spent, the day is at hand: let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light."

♦ ♦ ♦

The "armour of light"—the power of spiritual understanding as taught in Christian Science—is the infallible protection, against which the sinister works of materialism strive in vain. Those who have consecrated themselves to the glorious task of maintaining their spiritual integrity through the study of this Science are observing that the day of divine opportunity is, indeed, at hand. Confidently, prayerfully, the true Christian warrior is successfully standing his ground against the mesmeric arguments of material force, the fear of destruction, and the despotism of animality.

Today, the knowledge that God, infinite good, is the only power constitutes the armor of multitudes in Christian Science. This wisdom includes the saving comprehension that evil is not of God, was never caused or created by Him, and therefore is not power. In this joyous understanding lies the certain ability to "cast off the works of darkness;" for the right comprehension of God, as taught by the Master, heals all manner of evil—not only the beliefs of sin, but of sickness and devastation as well.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, saw this vividly, and in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210) has written: "There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness. Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited." Goodness, the foundation and bulwark of spiritual protection, always includes gratitude. When we have demonstratively discerned the indispensable nature of these heavenly qualities, we have spiritually provided for the defense of our citadel against the weapons of aggressive suggestion, or mental darkness.

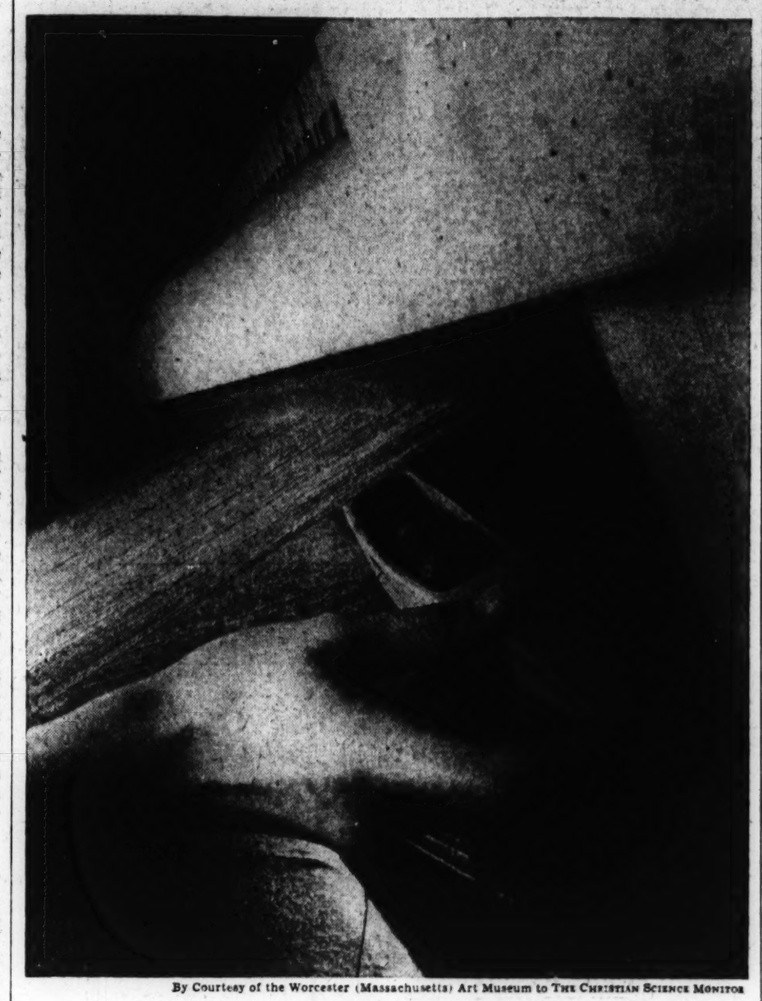
Would it be possible to include hatred, revenge, malice, and self-justification under the caption of gratitude? Never! Then, can we successfully reach a solution to the problems arising out of the warring circumstances surrounding us, from the erroneous premise of hate? No, for we find in Christian Science that hatred serves only to destroy the hater. And we read in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 405): "Christian Science commands man to master the propensities, —to hold hatred in abeyance with kindness, to conquer lust with chastity, revenge with charity, and to overcome deceit with honesty. Choke these errors in their early stages, if you would not cherish an army of conspirators against health, happiness, and success."

This admonition does not mean that the defenders of liberty must lay down their arms and submit complacently to the slavery of godless dictatorships. It indicates, rather, that in working and sacrificing to eradicate the effects of evil, we must labor without hatred or bitterness in our hearts; else, when victory is finally won, we shall find that instead of healing the difficulty by eliminating it, we have but perpetuated it in our own thought, and consequently are unable to benefit others. Peace must first come to the individual through spiritual education, and thence find expression collectively and universally. Recognizing this, James asked (James 4:1), "From whence come wars and fightings among you? come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members?"

♦ ♦ ♦

To be loving and grateful is to be ever conscious of the eternal fact that goodness, expressed in true brotherliness and helpfulness, is the certain armor of protection to spiritual progress. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellany, p. 247), "The little that I have accomplished has all been done through love,—self-forgetful, patient, unfaltering tenderness." When mankind understands and learns to put into universal and unqualified practice the lessons of love our Master lived to teach, the forces of darkness, human will, selfishness, and war will disappear from the earth. The invincible armor of right must triumph, for Truth does not fail, and goodness is the light of Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]



By Courtesy of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASSING THE SHUTTLE THROUGH THE WARP

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT has gained momentum in the New England states during the last dozen years. Hundreds of artisans are plying their respective crafts in rural localities as well as in cities; and they seem to be gaining recognition steadily, despite the obvious encroachments of a colossal rival—the machine.

In the large exhibition of Contemporary New England Handicrafts, held last autumn at the Worcester Art Museum, some five hundred craftsmen exhibited their wares. The articles showed skill, imagination and wit. There were specimens of ceramics, silverware and pewter, woodwork, basketry, stained glass, jewelry, ironwork, lace, embroidery, block-printing and weaving.

Many photographs were exhibited which showed the craftsmen at work. Among them was this detail-photograph of a weaver passing the shuttle through the warp. It is not a peculiarly New England occupation, so this might well be the hand of a weaver living in any one of many countries where the loom is still in use. The art of weaving is an old one, having challenged for many centuries the ingenuity of man. It is apparent that he is not going to abandon it altogether for the time-saving, mechanically operating loom that works with speed and smoothness.

„De wapenen des lichts"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

DE brief van Paulus aan de Romeinen draagt den stempel van geestelijke overtuiging. In zijn moedig schrijven, dat zijn bezieling aan de bewijsgeving der Christelijke genezing ontleent, geeft hij in schoone, beeldrijke taal een overvloed van opwekkende vermaningen, die door de wijsheid van zijn geestelijk inzicht kracht worden bijgezet. Daar hem de beschermende macht der Waarheid, als deze begrepen en toegepast wordt, wel bekend was, schreef hij in Romeinen 13:12 (N. V.): „De nacht is ver gevorderd, de dag is nabij. Laten wij dan de werken der duisternis afleggen en aandoen de wapenen des lichts!"

„De wapenen des lichts"—de macht van het geestelijk begrijpen, gelijk de Christelijke Wetenschap dit leert—vormen de onfeilbare beschutting, waartegen de duistere werken van het materialisme tevergeefs rammeien. Allen, die zich met hart en ziel aan de heerlijke taak hebben gegeven om, door de studie van deze Wetenschap, hun geestelijke ongereptheid te bewaren, beginnen te zien, dat de dag van het goddelijk gebeuren inderdaad zeer nabij is. Vol vertrouwen en gebed staat de ware Christen-strijder met goed gevolg pal tegen het mesmerisch betoog der stoffelijke krachten, tegen den angst voor vernietiging en het despotisme der dierlijkheid.

Heden vormt de kennis, dat God, het oneindige goede, de eenige macht is, een wapenrusting voor talrijke beoefenaars van de Christelijke Wetenschap. Dit weten sluit het verlossend begrip in, dat het kwaad niet van God afkomstig is, dat het nooit door Hem veroorzaakt of geschapen werd en dat het derhalve geen macht is. In dit vreugdevol begrijpen is een bestendig vermogen gelegen om „de werken der duisternis af [te] leggen"; want de juiste opvatting van God, zooals de Meester Hem verklaarde, geneest alle soorten van kwaad—niet alleen alle geloof aan zonde, maar ook dat aan ziekte en verwoesting.

De Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, Mary Baker Eddy, zag dit zeer helder in en op blz. 210 van *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* heeft zij dan ook geschreven: „In een gemoed, met goedheid vervuld, is geen deur, waardoor het kwaad kan binnenkomen en geen ruimte, die door het kwaad gevuld kan worden. Goede gedachten zijn een ondoordringbare wapenrusting; daarmede bekleed, zijt gij volkomen beschut tegen de aanvallen van de dwaling in al haar vormen. En niet alleen gij zelf zijt veilig, maar allen, op wie uw gedachten rusten, ondervinden daarvan den zegen." Goedheid, de grondslag en sterkte van geestelijke bescherming, sluit altijd dankbaarheid in. Wanneer wij, als gevolg van onze bewijsgevingen, hebben geleerd, dat deze hemelsche eigenschappen onmisbaar zijn, zullen wij op geestelijke wijze voorzien hebben in de bescherming van onze vesting tegen de aanvalswapenen van de inblazingen der gedachtelijke duisternis.

Zou het mogelijk zijn haat, wraak, kwaadwilligheid en zelfrechtvaardiging onder dankbaarheid te rangschikken? Onmogelijk! Zouden wij dan, uitgaande van een zoo verkeerden grondslag als haat, een oplossing kunnen vinden voor de problemen, die uit de ons omringende en met elkaar in botsing gerakende toestanden voortkomen? Neen, want wij leeren in de Christelijke Wetenschap, dat haat alleen dienen kan om den hater te vernietigen. En zoo lezen wij op blz. 405 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift]: „De Christelijke Wetenschap gebiedt een mensch zijn verkeerde neigingen meester te worden —haat met vriendelijkheid te beteugelen, wellust door kuischheid en wraakzucht door liefde te overwinnen, en over bedrog door eerlijkheid te zegevieren. Verstik deze dwalingen bij haar eerste verschijnen, zoo gij niet een leger van samenzweerders tegen uw gezondheid, uw geluk en voorspoed wilt herbergen."

Deze vermaning beteekent natuurlijk niet, dat de verdedigers van de vrijheid hun wapenen moeten neerleggen en zich met gelatenheid aan de slavernij van het godlooze dictatorschap moeten onderwerpen. Wel wijst zij er op, dat men, bij het arbeiden en opofferen om de gevolgen van het kwaad uit te wisschen, zonder haat of bitterheid in zijn hart te werk moet gaan, anders zal men, wanneer de overwinning ten laatste is behaald, ondervinden, dat men, in plaats van de moeilijkheid verbeterd te hebben, door haar uit den weg te ruimen, men haar slechts in zijn eigen gedachte bestendigd heeft en bijgevolg zal men niet in staat zijn anderen te helpen. Door geestelijke opvoeding moet de vrede eerst tot den enkeling komen en daarna moet vrede door alle volken over de geheele wereld tot uitdrukking komen. Dit erkennende, vroeg Jacobus: „Waaruit komt bij u strijden en vechten voort? Is het niet hieruit: uit uwe hartstochten, die in uwe leden zich ten strijde toerusten?" (Jacobus 4:1, N. V.).

Als wij liefdevol en dankbaar zijn, zullen wij ons altijd bewust blijven van het eeuwige feit, dat goedheid, in ware broederschap en dienstwilligheid uitgedrukt, de veiligste wapenrusting ter bescherming van onzen geestelijken vooruitgang blijkt. Op blz. 247 van *Miscellany* schrijft Mrs. Eddy: „Het weinige, dat ik heb volbracht, werd altijd gedaan door liefde—zichzelfvergetende, geduldige, onwankelbare teederheid." Als de menschen de lessen der liefde, die onze Meester bij zijn leven onderwees, begrijpen en leeren hoe ze ten bate van het algemeen volkomen in toepassing te brengen, zullen de krachten der duisternis—menschelijke wil, zelfzucht en oorlog—van de aarde verdwijnen. De onoverwinlijke wapenen van het recht moeten zegevieren, aangezien de Waarheid niet kan falen en goedheid het licht der Waarheid is.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Studying Java From the Air

WE FULLY EXPECTED to return to Java for a longer stay after our coming visit to the Moluccas. However, while we were waiting on the Junk's repairs, there was time for a brief visit to Buitenzorg by air. To fly over an island about the size of Cuba, which has thirty-five volcanos, seventeen of which have been active in historic times, should be exciting enough. But it meant more than this to me. It meant looking down on "the very garden of the East, and perhaps, upon the whole, the richest, the best cultivated, and the best governed tropical island in the world," as Wallace described it eighty years ago. . . .

As the plane of the K. L. M. cleared the suburbs of Soerabaya and the countryside was spread out below us, it was evident that Java was crowded with little homes. These were clustered together in kampongs, and clumps of tall feathery bamboos marked their whereabouts. I could see the garden patches, the bread-fruit and durian and mango trees near by, and the irrigating canals feeding the "sawas," or rice fields with water from the mountainside. Where were the corrugated galvanized-iron roofs that stare up at one from other tropical landscapes? There were none; roofs of bamboo-shingles, thatch, or weathered tile were universal. Little children looked up at us as they played in the neatly swept dooryards. I could see the turtle-doves in their bamboo cages swing from bamboo poles stuck in the ground. I knew the walls of the houses were made by splitting bamboo stems into strips and weaving them together; that the floors were made of the same material; the drinking cups, the buckets, the brooms, the spoons, the forks, and every imaginable utensil in the house likewise, all from plants "grown on the place," and that the boundary lines which divided the various households was some pattern of bamboo fencing.

As we climbed higher and the sawas reflected the light from the clouds, I could see how they descended, in an almost unbroken series of large flat terraces, from well up the hillsides to the seacoast. There, great ponds resembling the sawas took their places, ponds in which vast numbers of fish were raised for food—not so profitably, however, as I learned later. We were travelling over Middle Java, headed for our first stop, Samarang—a hundred miles away, over country so densely populated that from 250 to 500 people were living on each square mile. Yet in this area below us there is not shown on the map a town of more than a few thousand inhabitants. They do not live in towns, these people. The Javanese are skilled agriculturists who prefer the country. . . .

I had hoped we would see at least one of the smoking volcanos as we flew past, but although the Merapi was active, fleecy clouds shut it from view. Here and there were forest plantings of teak; tea and cinchona plantations; Hevea rubber patches belonging to the Javanese; and the larger, light green areas of sugar-cane, planted on lands rented by the big companies. If only the plane had been a blimp! I can imagine it would be fascinating to make a careful and leisurely study of Java from the air.

Bandoeng was once a quiet, little, tree-shaded place where Hollanders tired of the heat of the lowlands went to "cool their noses," as the local saying is. I have in my orchard a fine souvenir of our stay in Bandoeng: a red-fleshed pomelo. When I tease out its wine-red segments to adorn a salad, I think of Bandoeng as it was then. But when we landed on the airfield the noise was so terrific I thought my head would split. For there were ten training planes all tuning up at once. Bandoeng had become the chief center of Army air activity of the whole Netherlands Indies.—From "Garden Islands of the Great East: Collecting Seeds from the Philippines and Netherlands India in the Junk 'Cheng Ho,'" by DAVID FAIRCHILD. (New York: Scribner.)

A Pied Piper of the Mountain

OF HIS FARMS he [Jan Smuts] loved Doornkloof at Irene best, for there was to be found the very heart of peace. But he was fond also of visiting his other farms, particularly the one in the Bushveld, where he would camp enthusiastically and live even closer to nature than he could at Irene. . . .

Near to his farm at Irene there was a splendid golf course, but Smuts showed no interest in it. Even now when, as leader of the Opposition, his cares were fewer, he had neither the time nor the inclination for any of the usual forms of sport. Walking was good enough for him. Motoring did not appeal to him, but ever since the day he found his first motorcar—presented to him by some admirers—standing at his front door, he preferred driving himself to being driven. . . .

If he could walk anywhere he refused to ride. During week ends one generally found him on foot in the veld walking briskly with long, easy strides towards the great Rietvlei Dam some miles from Irene or, when the House was in session, scrambling youthfully up the steep sides of Table Mountain. While visiting some friends in Cape Town in 1926, Winifred Holtby walked one day on the slopes of this mountain. It happened to be the time when Parliament was sitting. "We had no reason," she wrote to a friend afterwards, "to connect this fact with the appearance of a man in shirt sleeves who suddenly strode down the path, followed by a yelping mongrel. His eyes were like the Pied Piper's, green and blue like a candle flame when salt is sprinkled on it. He walked with the ease of a countryman, so we guessed that he was a Boer farmer; also that he was interested in botany because he stopped to examine a flower." Attending a luncheon a day or two later to meet General Smuts, leader of the Opposition, she came face to face again with the Pied Piper of the mountain. He was Smuts.

Not from the companionship of the great or the acclamation of the multitude, but from the peace of Irene, from the loneliness of the open veld, and the eloquent stillness of the billowing hills and the rugged mountains—from the great heart of Africa come the qualities of strength that are in Smuts's make-up.—From "Jan Smuts," by F. S. CRAFFORD. Copyright, 1943, by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

Station Platform

Across the tracks a winter sparrow flies,
Caught in a sudden flurry of cold rain;
Small, clustered houses close their window-eyes
Against the cinders of a passing train.
The lengthening shadows slowly disappear
In deepening purple. Down the village street
An arc light flickers. Hollowly we hear
The clop-clop of a tired horse's feet.

This is the moment when the landscape is
A monotone in mauve. The train speeds on
And leaves, behind these winter silences,
The promise of a spring beyond the dawn,
When by the tracks the primroses will bloom
And winds will freshen every shuttered room.

BAYKA RUSSELL

The Concord Succession

NOBODY TOLD ME about this book. Nobody so much as mentioned that "The First Year of the American Revolution" was one more sound reason for Concord's reputation. When, inevitably, I had to turn to it, I was astounded by this lack of reverberation. It set me to wondering at the ways of fame.

Fame, and lightning, have always been unpredictable. Reason invariably fails to warn of fame or explain adequately after the event. The creature loves a bias. Having picked an object for her esteem, she multiplies her favors upon it.

♦ ♦ ♦

Consider, for example, Concord. A dozen other little towns in Massachusetts are beautiful country seats, have endearing qualities. Poor clumsy nature has offered them to fame. But would the lady have them? No, it must be Concord. So Concord is privileged to provide the Bridge. Concord grows the grape. Concord suckles the nation's philosophy, supplies the national sculptor. When she is but a village of two thousand, Concord houses half of American literature and takes the other half to board. It is fame's way.

Yet fame, I discern, has another way. She invites an author to Concord, watches him produce a masterpiece, and—withholds acclaim. The book is a definitive work. It adds to the country's fortune. But fame has decided that there shall be silence comparative, and this is achieved in spite of recognition by the author's peers.

♦ ♦ ♦

One does not dispute fame. Her cunning lies perhaps in *not* submitting the Succession to the shouts and blurbs of notoriety, the soon forgotten. All I am certain of is that this history, this story of crisis, from the April of the First Shot to the next April with Independence reddening to its dawn, is a magnificent and permanent record. Nothing remains to be discovered that can seriously amend it. Nothing more meticulously weighed and more enliveningly written is likely to play rival. This is a labor that Hercules for all *his* fame could never have stuck at. It is learned, authoritative, complete, massive, a book which time will be slow in wearing away. It is a sort of memorial to that year of our greatness, with terraces of footnotes, a wooded background of appendices, a long pool of bibliography to reflect on; yet a memorial so artfully proportioned, so skillfully erected, that it stands open and shining and inviting, wherein our crucial beginnings may at last be seen to full advantage. On the cornerstone are these words: *Allen French fecit*. Fame has let out that much. That and the fact that he has lived overlooking Concord's river these forty years. Otherwise, having an option on his next volume, she is tight-lipped about him.

♦ ♦ ♦

Thoreau says: "It is surprising how much room there is in nature—if a man will follow his proper path." Mr. French, I dare say, agrees. I had supposed that composing one more history of this period would be rash and needless, like writing another speech to commemorate the Battle of Gettysburg. But Mr. French was following his proper, his *proprius* path, blazed through a wilderness of documents, where he enjoyed the solitude of a first settler. That is why "The First Year of the American Revolution" is so new, so fresh. I read this story as if I had never read it before, as indeed I had not. For here are the people themselves, in the round at last, speaking often with their own voices. Here are the motives, the situations, the action, the analysis, the summing-up. Here is a moving picture of an immortal twelvemonth, though a picture at the last remoteness from a movie, for the style is worthy of its subject in dignity, in elevation.

Of the toil we will not think! The trips to Europe, the search for sources, the deciphering of masses of manuscript in hobgoblin handwriting with those f-like s's! It required the kind of fervor which can keep its second wind for nine years. It called for a sleuth's eye to discover what predecessors had omitted to investigate, the detective's ability to track it down, the judicial mind to weigh, the patience to hunt cause for effect, effect from cause. And finally it required the gift of remaining human amid all this parchment.

♦ ♦ ♦

There, in the solidity of its accuracy and the humanity of its presentation, lies the triumph. Fame salts with humor every book she wishes to keep; it is the surest sign of her intention. And humor there is on nearly every page. We have discerning Indians christening restless Charles Lee "Boiling Water"! We have James Warren writing to Samuel Adams: "No News from England what the old Squaw is about we cant Conjecture and dont much care." When letters and diaries falter at turning up smiles, Mr. French carries on with quotations from the Continental Congress or with his own phrases, observations sharpened to the point of wit.

No Shakespeare play has so many ripened characters as this history where the British walk through their parts with as just a step as the Americans. George the Third is real at last, and Generals Gage and Howe, and the once unintelligible others. Our Washington grows clearer, and greater, in the storm-center of his problems. Tory and Whig are colored to the life. One lives among cantankerous friends and groping foes. Passion does not spin this plot so much as stupidity and misunderstanding and poor communications. The tragedy reminds one of those contrived novels where, if the hero or the heroine would *only* say one word in explanation, all would be well.

It has lain within the scope of Mr. French's genius to use large groups of people as characters. He has taken us inside both armies. He has given us London as well as Boston. He fascinates us with the concerns of ordinary folk. We are the besieged as well as the besiegers. We see men fighting for a theory hardly formulated, one colony sacrificing for another. This full and final illumination of 1775 and early 1776 is something our country has needed as a solvent of old antagonisms. It is what every school-child should know. It is a contribution to the present when our countries stand at the threshold of a larger amity. It is a great and useful book that continues the Concord Succession. At least, that is how I interpret the lady's whisper.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1944

Technological Advances Called Challenge to Man

Nation on threshold of 'new era' as result of gains in electricity and chemistry, but it remains for resurgence of enlightened citizenship to fulfill its promise, says Russell Sage official.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 — Electricity and chemistry have led mankind across the threshold of a "new era"—"an age of [natural] science," but it remains for a resurgence of enlightened citizenship to fulfill the promise of this era, Miss Mary van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation declared in an interview here today.

As an example, she cited one of the problems already posed by this technological change: namely, a diminishing rate of employment in the face of all-time-record production levels, which themselves may fall off as industry gears itself to the needs of a peacetime world.

The solution found by Miss van Kleeck is a vitalized community, prepared to face the unemployment of its members as its own problem and ready and eager to use its resources to maintain the standards of living of its inhabitants on a permanent basis. A community could be anything from a village to a nation.

The occasion of the interview was the publication today of a report, entitled "Technology and Livelihood," by Miss van Kleeck as director of the Foundation's Department of Industrial Studies, and Miss Mary L. Fleddérus, research associate, and director of the International Industrial Relations Institute at The Hague.

Lag in Jobs

"There has been a great deal of talk about maintaining production at war levels to keep jobs," Miss van Kleeck said. "But, as a matter of fact, if production goes up, it doesn't follow that the number of jobs does, too. Sometimes it does. As a rule, there's a lag."

This problem of jobs in a world that has in the past afforded security in fits and starts will be more acute than ever, in her opinion, because the greater application of electricity and chemistry to industry has increased labor productivity of the individual worker.

Miss van Kleeck used Bureau of Census figures with wage-earner and production totals of 1899 as a yardstick to show that by 1937—a prosperous peacetime year, 14 years after the first quickening impulses of this change was felt—production had all but quadrupled, while wage earners had not quite doubled in number.

Over-All Change

"It shows," she said, "that the technological change is not just a difference in production technique or a single improvement in one organization. Nor can it be looked upon as a displacement of a few workers. It has to be regarded as an over-all change with definite, permanent effects."

The change began when the hand-operated steam engine, which always had to be close to its source of power, was replaced by an automatically controlled electrical device that utilized a force as transmissible as light. It was hastened by a parallel growth in chemistry and the opening of a vast new field of metallurgy. Electricity, she said, made these advances possible.

"This new age has to be an age of [natural] science," Miss van Kleeck declared. "Instead of muscle, you will have [natural] scientific direction. Labor will no longer be pictured, as it was by Leonardo da Vinci, a figure pushing, carrying, restraining, and supporting. Instead, it will be designing, directing, co-ordinating, and creating."

Parachutes Aid in Fighting Forest Fires

Yugoslav Clergy Rallies All Creeds Against Nazis

Hitler's persecution of every sect has backfired and has increased respect for religion, with gain in mutual toleration among people of Balkan nation, witnesses of bitter struggle report.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Jan. 15—As it has in the rest of Europe, Hitler's persecution of all creeds in Yugoslavia has backfired and has resulted in the growth of respect for religion, according to witnesses who have watched this bitter struggle from the beginning. Not only have major religious groups in the country rallied against the invader, but there has been an increase in mutual respect and toleration.

While certain individuals within the different churches have agreed to play the Nazi game through ignorance or selfishness, the witnesses seem agreed that religious leaders have been among the most powerful forces rallying the Yugoslav people in their fight for freedom. What is more, many of those who did side with the Axis for one reason or another are now said to be publicly recognizing their mistake.

In addition to taking a leading part in mobilizing the people against the Germans, religious figures also are active in laying the foundation for a better country after the war. Thus, on Jan. 6, Orthodox Sunday, 40 Serbian Orthodox priests serving with the Partisan forces issued a pastoral letter urging racial and religious understanding among all Yugoslavs and sending greetings to the country's Roman Catholic clergy in its fight against Hitler.

Nazis Try to Stir Strife

One of the Germans' first acts in Yugoslavia after their conquest of the country in the spring of 1941 was to attempt to aggravate hostility between Orthodox Catholics, Roman Catholics, and Moslems. On one side, the Nazis tried to force Roman Catholic clergymen to enter the Orthodox areas to convert the population and vice versa. Although they succeeded in some instances, there is evidence that the hierarchies on both sides officially disapproved of this maneuver and refused to sanction it.

Hitler's second trick was the wholesale destruction of churches. Where possible, the Germans used Orthodox traitors to destroy Roman Catholic churches and Roman Catholic traitors to burn Orthodox houses of worship. Some idea of this campaign may be had from the report that this fall, there were only four Orthodox priests left in predominantly Orthodox Bosnia. Similarly, whole stretches of Roman Catholic Dalmatia are now said to be without a single church.

Some reports reaching Cairo indicate the Orthodox Church today may be playing the same role it did in the first decade of the 19th century when it rallied the Serbian people against the Turks. While a small number of Orthodox clergymen have succumbed to Nazi offers, the overwhelming majority are said to be supporting the patriots either as troop chaplains or as the hard core of resistance, both within and without the German lines. These clergymen steel their parishioners to resist, both by sermons from the pulpit and by visiting each family in its home.

Parallel Fight for Freedom

An interesting parallel with the Yugoslav fight for independence against the Turks is furnished by Orthodox clergyman Valdo Zeceivic, who is Minister of the Interior in the Partisan Government of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito). The Rev. Mr. Zeceivic comes from Valjevo, about 70 miles southwest of Belgrade. Valjavo is highly regarded by the Serbs because it is the birthplace of Mateja Menadovic, an Orthodox clergyman, who led the first Serb uprising in 1804.

At present the head of the Orthodox Church in Yugoslavia, Patriarch Gavrilo, is kept in confinement by the Nazis reportedly for havinng resisted German pressure to make a statement condemning the Partisans.

The position of the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia is more complicated than that of the Orthodoc Church. In Croatia, it is reported that older members of the clergy almost universally are aligned against the Germans but that a considerable portion of the younger members have shown themselves to be inclined somewhat toward totalitarianism.

This latter condition is generally traced to pro-Croat and anti-Serb propaganda from Croatia's "Quisling" leader, Dr. Ante Pavelic. Among the reputed pro-Partisan members of Croatia's Roman Catholic hierarchy are Msgr. Ridig of Zagreb's Saint Ark's Church and Bishop Srebrencic.

Situation in Slovenia

In overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Slovenia, however, the churches are described as pro-Partisan and without the division existing in Croatia. Thes strong Slovenian stand is believed traceable to the fact that the Partisans are supported openly by the Clerical Party and by the Christian Socialist Party.

Dr. Dusan Sernec, member of the Clerical Party and Governor of Slovenia under former King Alexander, now serves as Marshal Broz's Minister of Finance. Mr. Kobek, leader of the Christian Socialists and well-known Slovenian poet, is Minister of Culture in the Broz Cabinet.

The Moslems, who form the third largest group in the country, also had suffered greatly at the hands of the Germans, rather, it is felt, because they are Serbs than because they are Moslems.

Several Moslems also serve in the Partisan Cabinet, while the Partisan Army is said to contain three Moslem brigades. In some of the Serbian mixed brigades, there are both Orthodox clergymen and Moslem theologians serving as troop chaplains. Both Orthodox and Roman Catholic priests wear a gold cross and red star on their caps, while the Moslem theologians wear a crescent and red star.

Norwegians Voice Tolerance On Reconstruction Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—The poignancy with which the patriots in the occupied areas of Europe view the problems of reconstruction is illustrated abundantly in a statement from the Norwegian "underground" press, which has just been received here.

Taking the form of an editorial in one of the "underground" newspapers, it explores the broad aspects of reconstruction which the Norwegian people will face. It is considered remarkable, not so much for its assessment of Norway's postwar problems, but for the temperance of its phrasing and the moral vigor of its basic underlying thought.

The details of the paper in which the editorial was published are not made public, but the statement itself has been privately translated. It reads:

"The postwar economic situation of Norway is a problem occupying the thoughts of many people to a greater and greater extent. Some people are of the opinion that there will be no more worries. Others say that the country has become so impoverished that not in our lifetime will it ever reach the standard of living it had prior to 1940.

Compensation Unlikely

"It is quite clear that Norway, like many other countries, will be impoverished for at least five years after the war. In our country everyone can bear witness to the economic impoverishment: bombed towns, sunken tonnage, depleted stocks; machinery has become worn, parts cannot be renewed or modernized; plowed land has not been allowed to lie fallow; personal reserves, of such items as clothes and shoes, have disappeared.

"We may as well understand now that for the greater part we ourselves will have to pay the costs of reconstruction with our work and our natural resources. It is inexcusably naive to put one's trust in compensation from the enemy or the benevolence of the Allies.

"But this does not mean that we will have to slave for a generation before we can restore reasonable conditions. It is, of course, impossible to say how great an effort will be required to put us on a sound basis again. So far an exact survey of the damage has not been made; reconstruction is dependent on many factors which are still unknown. Not the least of these factors are the conditions which will govern the resumption of world export trade and shipping.

Real Values Remain

"Based on what the state and the occupying power are estimated to have withdrawn from the Bank of Norway—in milliards of kroner—some people have exaggerated the extent of the damage. What is yet to happen during the course of the war no one knows, but so far no irreparable damage has been done. It is certainly shocking to consider our bombed towns, ships sunk and outworn materials, but this is no reason why we should act as if the State were economically bankrupt.

"Most of the real values are still here: the earth, the forests, ores, fishing grounds, water power and human beings.

"The most important question then is: How will the economic life of the world be organized after the war? Will we and the other countries be allowed to show what we are worth and to set the machinery going, the hands working and to put the whole thing on a sound basis?

Far-Sighted Decisions

"Whether or not the world will produce for peace anything like the goods it has shown itself capable of producing for war will depend on political agreements, on the question of customs, exchanges and debt settlements. In these respects Norway cannot really decisively alter the balance, but we can make our voice heard. Our first aim in the peace settlement must be national and far-sighted decisions on these questions, not spoil, retribution and compensation.

"However things go, whether we are forced to drag our burden uphill for a long or a short period, it is we who must put our backs into it. But it will not be long before we shall notice an improvement, in spite of all.

"It is only natural that we should do this, when we can, in the assurance that it is for ourselves and our own future that we are working—in freedom and unity.

"Loyalty and self-discipline on the part of all groups and honest co-operation under the direction of the best men is an absolutely indispensable condition."

Study Begins Of War Effect On Forests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—A two-to-three year study of the war's effect on the forest resources of the United States was launched today by the American Forestry Association.

John B. Woods, of Portland, Oregon, timber valuation expert, will direct the survey, to be conducted by a staff of specialists in forest appraisal. Mr. Woods will be assisted by an advisory council with the following members: William G. Howard, New York State Conservation Department; James W. Girard, U. S. Forest Service; William B. Greeley, West Coast Lumberman's Association; S. T. Dana, University of Michigan; and E. O. Siecke, who has been active as a Southern Forestry leoader.

Announcement of the survey followed recent disclosure by the Federal Forest Service that the growth of trees suitable for lumber in the United States is currently "not much more than half" of this country's anticipated postwar requirement.

Wartime demands for wood have pushed the drain on the forests 25 per cent above prewar levels, Lyle F. Watts, new chief of the Forest Service, said in his annual report.

In postwar Europe, the Chief Forester predicted, the timber deficit "probably will be greater than the anticipated surplus of all the rest of the world.'

"Since we are not now growing as much timber as we ourselves need, we can safely undertake to help meet Europe's reconstruction needs only if we exercise the utmost care to keep our own forest land productive," he said.

New molded plywood and paper-base plastics in automobiles, furniture and other postwar articles were cited by Mr. Watts as reasons why farmers should begin to think now about how to manage their woodlands for maximum sustained yield of lumber.

United States Forest Service, photo by Swan

U. S. Forest Service Trained in New Methods

Upper left: "Smoke Jumper" of the United States Forest Service maneuvering precision parachute for landing. Upper right: Trainees ready to take off for a practice jump. The men are wearing heavy boots with ankle braces, steel-ribbed leather corsets, heavy canvas sponge-rubber-padded suits, and leather helmets equipped with strong wire masks. Below: Jumper lands in tree but he is fully prepared to meet this contingency with proper equipment and training.

'Smoke Jumpers' Land on Spot With New Slotted Parachute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUTTE, Mont.—Invention, and subsequent patenting, by the United States Forest Service, of the Derry Slotted Chute, is what has made possible the recent announcement from Washington that Forest 'Chute Jumpers would train all year.

From saving forests to saving human lives is the development made by the possibility of precision landings with this new parachute, which has been in use in training "smoke jumpers" of the Forest Service of Region One, with headquarters at Missoula, Montana. But let Ralph L. Hand, Forester for 22 years, and now head of the Planning and Aerial Control Division, under the Office of Fire Control, tell the story.

"Since 1935," says Mr. Hand, "we have been dropping supplies and equipment in isolated spots, and in 1939 began experimenting with dropping men, in the Chelan National Forest, at Winthrop, Washington, and in the spring of 1940, in Region One, at Seeley Lake, 60 miles northeast of Missoula.

Cover Wide Area

"Region One protects an area of over 8,000,000 acres of forest, or nearly 15,000 square miles of practically roadless country. This means that many spots could not be reached short of one or two days on foot or horseback, which could be reached by plane in as many hours.

"It was decided in 1940 that this area, with headquarters at Missoula, was best adapted to 'smoke jumping' and all training was centered here. In the four years about 80 fires of the type potentially dangerous have been suppressed by 'smoke jumpers.'

"In 1940, the late Dr. L. P. Martin of Missoula asked for training, and thus became, so far as we know, the first to train as a parachute doctor to carry aid to backwoods cases.

"Then with the war, during the winter of 1942-1943, came requests for training from the United States Coast Guard and the Army Air Corps. The Coast Guard got the first action and sent a group to Seeley Lake to be trained during the summer of 1943.

Familiar With Work

"Among the reasons why the Forest Service was chosen for this training are the familiarity of our members with jumping into mountainous and timbered country at high elevations, the woodsmanship of our personnel, and our familiarity with other types of rescue work. By means of our Derry Slotted Chute we have made a study of a 'chute which can be maneuvered, and our training techniques are designed for precision landing.

"In ordinary weather, under favorable conditions, a man who has had about 12 jumps can usually land within a 50-foot circle. We have tried that by laying 14-foot streamers crossed, and have had men land on the spot where they crossed."

The 'chute was designed by Frank Derry, the only man now with the project from outside the Forest Service, and who bears the title of Chief Instructor and Parachute Technician. Mr. Derry has had 12 years of experience with parachutes, from the days when he used to take part in aerial shows.

Opening Shock Easier

The parachute first used in 1939 was known as the lobed 'chute, and was steered by flaps and guide lines. The model Mr. Derry has developed is simpler and has an easier opening shock, besides cutting down the oscillation of the 'chute. The slots stabilize the 'chute, letting the man down more slowly.

Known as the Derry Slotted Chute, the movement is done by means of two seven-foot slots, one on each side of and equidistant from the center rear panel, with a guide line from the bottom to each slot. By pulling on one guide line the slot on that side closes, and the slot on the other side opens, letting the air fill it and thus turning the 'chute around. The principle is the same as guiding a team of horses. All forestry 'chutes have forward speed.

Nazi Shells Keep Chilled Yanks 'Hot'

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY, Jan. 11. Delayed. (AP)—The wind which whistled down the valley from Cassino was freezing, but the hillside where the howitzer crew huddled was plenty hot. American medium tanks rumbled up the road a couple of hundred yards away, and if there's anything makes Jerry artillerymen trigger happy it's tanks moving their way. So they were splastering scrap iron all over the hillside and the highway.

"I wish those tanks would go away," grumbled the gunnery corporal, Henry Blankenship of Campton, Ky. "The Jerries can see us here but up to now they've left us alone."

"Yeah, if they weren't shooting at those tanks they'd have time to pick us off," said Private George H. Reynolds, ammunition handler from San Francisco, edging up to warm his hands over the fire.

As he spoke a blinding flash of light followed by a black burst of smoke hid the lead tank from view. The jolting explosion came a second later.

"They got it," yelled Private Reynolds.

"No they didn't, it's moving again" said Private Dallas Perry of Indianapolis, Intl. The tank began to back up slowly. Laboriously it circled the hole in the road where the shell had burst and stubbornly crept forward.

A column of infantrymen that had just filed around the hill going forward to the combat line suddenly reappeared on the double quick. It wasn't smart to cross the valley now. They took shelter around the slope behind the howitzer position to wait out the barrage.

"Keep out of my slit trench," yelled an artilleryman. "When the doughboys come back its time to get down."

Changing their grinding pace as they hit the rough spots, the tanks hesitated long enough to upset the timing of the German observers on the hills up ahead. Then they plunged on one by one, making a run for it.

Finally most of the tanks made it through. They dispersed in the brush at the valley's end.

The barrage eased off. The doughboys came around the corner of the hill again headed forward. Artillerymen slapped their arms against their bodies to restore circulation. It was almost dark and getting colder.

"Well, another day another dollar and a half," said a gunner.

New Soviet Hymn 'Catches On'

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Government is getting down to the job of teaching the many millions in this spacious country the words and music of the new "Hymn of the Soviet Union" which replaces the "Internationale" March 15.

Most people are familiar with the tune, but will need some time to learn the words. A vast program is under way now to get everyone—from Eskimos to Uzbeks—familiar with it.

The publishing office, Art, has turned out several million copies of the text and the printing presses are still rolling. Art is also publishing hundreds of posters for distribution to the public.

The Russians like pianos and have lots of them, and since the words and music were published on the front pages of all newspapers, one seldom fails to hear someone picking away at the Soviet hymn as he walks down the corridors of Moscow apartment houses.

As the song is being played, more people are taking to it. It is being taught in some schools already and before long it probably will be heard in all of them.

As one gets more familiar with it, he discovers it's got swing—especially that high part just before "Party of Lenin, party of Stalin."

By March 15, when the hymn will be played over the radio throughout the Soviet Union nightly at the end of the last newscast, probably everyone will know the words.

Plenty of thought went into their composition.

There's much speculation over what will happen to the Internationale when the hymn has taken over. It probably will be retained in the annals of the songs of the revolution for it played its part in the growth of the Soviet Union and is dearly beloved by many.

When the bands and orchestras get going with the hymn in special arrangement and the radio begins playing it every night, the Hymn is expected to become extremely popular.

Secret of Jet-Propelled Plane Kept During 2½ Years of Work

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The United States Army told yesterday how it kept the secret of the jet-propulsion plane for 2½ years—including the fact that the first pilot model was built at a secret plant on one seaboard but given its test flight on the opposite side of the country.

The plane, the Army said, still is without official designation, but has acquired such nicknames as "Putt-Putt," "Squirt," "Hush-Hush," "Siberia," and "Super Secret."

"At one time," the War Department said, "the hangar concealing the plane produced a rumor that it housed a project involving a major improvement in the sewing machine."

"The prime difference in the outward appearance of the jet-propulsion plane in contrast with others is that it does not have a propeller. Once when the plane was transported by truck from one testing site to another, a dummy wooden propeller was attached, successfully cloaking its identity.

"The plane and its engines have been protected always by a 24-hour guard system."

The War Department said the keeping of the secret was a "striking illustration in a free country of the safeguarding of security by press, civilians, and the military." The Department added that throughout the development of the plane, "executives and many workers of the General Electric Company (builder of the engines) and of Bell Aircraft Corporation and military personnel in Washington, at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, and other points, had knowledge of the jet-propulsion plane. A number of newspaper, magazine, and trade-paper writers and executives also are known to have come into information concerning the plane." The Department added:

"It was due to the sound security judgment of all of these individuals that when the formal announcement of the jet-propulsion plane's successful development was announced, it came as a surprise to the nation at large."

Argentine Registry Of Raider Denied

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Jan. 15

The Argentine Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that it had received an official report that the German blockade runner sunk in the South Atlantic recently by United States and Brazilian forces flew the British flag and had no Argentines among its crew.

The report was written by Gen. Arturo Rayson, Argentine Ambassador to Brazil, who said his information was supplied by the Argentine Consul at Pernambuco.

The Foreign Ministry requested General Rawson to report after the Rio de Janeiro Newspaper O Globo published a dispatch stating the enemy vessel flew the Argentine flag and had 11 Argentine sailors aboard.

Williamsburg to Pool Its Research With College of William and Mary

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Jan. 15 (AP)—The College of William and Mary, second oldest in the United States, and Colonial Williamsburg, the organization formed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to carry forward the restoration of the colonial capital of Virginia, will pool their historical research work in an Institute of Early American History and Culture.

Dr. John E. Pomfret, President of the College, and Kenneth Chorley, President of Colonial Williamsburg, said in their joint announcement that the Institute "should make restored Williamsburg an outstanding center for the study of a wide range of significant work concentrated in the field of colonial history."

The Institute, which will be administered under the direction of an advisory board of nationally known historians and librarians, will have an immediate objective of keeping before the American people "a clear knowledge and understanding of the development of this nation in its progress toward political, economic and social democracy," the announcement said. It also will project a long-range program "that will relate its studies to the reawakened interest in American history."

The Institute will conduct studies in American colonial history; handle a number of grants-in-aid to young historians wishing to undertake research in the early American field; attempt to set up here a fine collection of early Americana in all forms, and will use the William and Mary Quarterly as a medium of publication for many of its special studies.

Dr. Pomfret and Mr. Chorley said that for the present the collaborative effort "will be carried on as an informal association of common elements in the two institutions."

Treasury Income From War Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Treasury expects to collect $2,000,000 in the fiscal year 1945 from "services of civilian internees and prisoners of war."

Listing this as one item of prospective revenue, the annual Federal budget estimates such services will bring $1,500,000 into the Treasury during the current fiscal year ending next July 1.

The United States adheres to the Geneva Convention concerning treatment of prisoners of war. Under this pact, those below the grade of officer may be required to work, although there are certain restrictions on the type of labor which may be required.

Prisoners already are being used as farm workers and employers must pay the prevailing wage in the community. Eighty cents of daily earnings are credited to the prisoner's account and the remainder goes to the Treasury.

The Government will not, however, make any net profit from prisoners. Costs of maintaining them far exceed returns to the Treasury from their labors.

Today's 11:00 A.M. Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Sales to 11 a. m.	150,000
Previous day's sales	934,920
1944 volume to date	8,465,680
1943 volume to date	6,816,357

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	50.6	Prev. day	50.3
Month ago	49.2	Year ago	42.6
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	11:00	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab pf4	† 10	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Acme Stl 3a	2	54½	54¼	54½	Jan 14
Adams Exp ½ag	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	10	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jan 14
Air Reduction 1a	1	41	41	41	
Ala & Vicks 6	†190	75	75	75	
Alaska Juneau	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Alb&Susq 3.80a	† 20	130	130	130	Jan 14
Allegheny Corp	49	2½	2⅜	2½	Jan 14
Allegheny pf xw	18	26¼	25¼	26	Jan 14
Alleg pf $30 ww	47	26¼	25	26¼	Jan 14
Alleg pr pf	4	40¾	40	40¾	Jan 14
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	11	26½	26½	26⅞	Jan 14
Allen Indust ¾ag	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 14
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	148	146½	148	Jan 14
Allied Mills 2g	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Allied Strs 1	4	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Allied Strs pf 5	4	96½	96½	96½	
Allis-Chalm 1¼ag	6	19¼	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem 1	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Amerada Pet ¾ag	7	85¼	85	85¼	Jan 14
AmAgChDbl 1.20a	4	31½	31	31	Jan 14
Am Airlines 1½ag	3	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	Jan 14
Am Bank N .20e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jan 14
Am Bank N pf 3	† 30	60	60	60	Jan 14
Am Bosch	211	13¾	11	13¼	Jan 14
Am BrakeS 1.80g	1	37½	37¼	37¼	Jan 14
Am Cable & Rad	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Can 3	3	85	84½	85	Jan 14
Am Can pf 7	† 20	173½	173½	173½	Jan 14
Am Car & Fdy 4g	14	35¾	34¾	35¼	Jan 14
Am C&F pf 1.40ag	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	Jan 14
Am Ch&Cable 2	2	23⅜	23½	23⅜	Jan 14
Am Ch&Chi pf 5	† 1	109	109	109	Jan 14
Am Chicle 4a	† 30	111½	111	111½	Jan 14
Am Colortype ½ag	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 14
Am Crystal Sug 1	2	15¼	15	15	Jan 14
Am Distill	17	112⅜	111⅝	112⅜	Jan 14
§ Am Distill stpd	3	51	51	51	Jan 14
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 14
Am Export L 2	1	24½	24½	24½	Jan 14
Am For Pow	8	5¼	5	5	Jan 14
Am&FPS6pf4 .35g	2	62	61	62	Jan 14
Am&FP7pf 5.07g	8	72	70	71½	Jan 14
Am&FP 2pf	48	17¼	16¾	17	Jan 14
Am-Hawaii SS 3	4	35¾	35¼	35¼	Jan 14
Am Hide & Leath	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 14
AmHomePd 2.40a	*2	66¾	66¾	66¾	Jan 14
Am Ice	16	41¼	41¼	41¼	Jan 14
Am Ice pf 1½xw	1	62	62	62	Jan 14
Am Interna ½ag	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jan 14
Am Locom ½ag	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	1	83	83	83	Jan 14
Am M&Fdy .80	8	14¾	14½	14½	Jan 14
Am M&Met 1	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 14
Am Metal pf 6	† 30	120	120	120	Jan 14
AmNewsCo 1.80	†110	33½	33	33½	Jan 14
Am Pow & Lt	12	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 14
Am P&L $6 pf	25	47¾	46½	46⅞	Jan 14
Am P&L $5 pf	28	42⅞	42	42¼	Jan 14
AmRad&StS .40g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill 1g	2	13½	13½	13½	
AmRolMpf 4½	†230	65⅞	65½	65⅞	Jan 14
Am Safety Raz 1g	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jan 14
Am Smelt & R 2a	16	38½	38	38⅛	Jan 14
Am Smelt&Ref 7	* 80	147½	147½	147½	
Am Snuff pf 6	† 10	150	150	150	Jan 14
Am Stl Fdrs 2	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Am Stores ¼ae	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Jan 14
Am Sugar pf 7	1	113½	113½	113½	Jan 14
Am Sumat Tob 2g	5	29½	28½	29½	Jan 14
Am Tel & Tel 9	2	156⅜	156⅛	156⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	3	60¾	60¼	60¾	Jan 14
Am Tob B 3a	4	62¼	61½	62¼	Jan 14
Am Tob pf 6	† 50	142	141½	141½	Jan 14
Am Type Fdrs ½ag	2	10¼	10	10¼	
Am Viscose ½e	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
Am Viscose pf 5	*1	116½	116	116½	Jan 14
Am Wat Wks	16	6¾	6⅝	6¾	Jan 14
Am Woolen	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 14
Am Wool pf 8g	68	68½	68	68	Jan 14
AnacondaCop2¼ag	1	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
Archer Hock Gl 1g	1	20½	20½	20½	Jan 14
A W P Paper	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 14
Armour & Co	13	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 14
Armour&Co prf3k	4	82½	81	82½	Jan 14
Armour & Co pf	† 90	101	100	101	Jan 14
ArmstrongCk1.35g	2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .55g	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jan 14
Artloom Cp pf 7	† 10	104	104	104	Jan 14
Asd Dry Goods 1g	8	13⅜	13	13⅛	Jan 14
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†210	95	94	95	Jan 14
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 20	89	89	89	Jan 14
Atch T&SF 1¼ae	11	58¼	57⅞	58	Jan 14
Atch T & S F pf 5	2	83½	83¼	83½	Jan 14
Atl Coast Line 3g	14	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅜
Atl G&W Indies 3g	2	27¾	27½	27¾	Jan 14
Atl Refining 1g	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	† 10	111	111	111	Jan 14
Atlas Corp 1½g	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
AtlasPowd3¼ag	† 30	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	Jan 14
Atlas Tack 1.15g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jan 14
Aust N pfA3½ag	†150	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jan 14
Aust Nichols	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 14
Aviation Co .20g	4	4	3⅞	4	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	11:00	Net Ch'ge
Green H L 2a	*2	47⅛	47	47	Jan 14
Greyhound Corp 1	3	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	22	12¼	12	12	Jan 14
GrumAircEn 1½ag	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	Jan 14
Gunstan Sugar	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Gunstan Sug pf	†240	126	124	126	Jan 14
Gulf Mob & Ohio	11	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 14
Gulf Mob pf 5g	3	36¼	36	36¼	Jan 14
Gulf Oil 1a	5	45¼	45	45⅛	
H					
Hack WpfA1¾	† 30	35¾	35½	35¾	Jan 14
Hall W F Print 1a	5	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	Jan 14
Hash-Walker 1	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅛	Jan 14
Hat Cp Am A ½ag	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 14
Hayes Mfg	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 14
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	† 50	104½	104½	104½	Jan 14
Hercules Motor 1	35	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	Jan 14
Hercules Pdr 2½ag	1	80	80	80	Jan 14
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	115½	115½	115½	Jan 14
Holland Furn 2	1	39½	39½	39½	Jan 14
Hollander&Son ⅛ae	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Jan 14
Holly Sugar 1	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan 14
Homestake Min	10	44½	44⅜	44½	+ ½
Houd-Hersh B 1g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Household Fin 4	1	58	58	58	Jan 14
HouseholdF pf5	† 20	110	110	110	Jan 14
HoustonL&P 3.60	3	65½	65	65	Jan 14
Houston Oil	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jan 14
Howe Sound 3	7	32½	32½	32½	Jan 14
Hudson & Man	3	1½	1½	1½	Jan 14
Hudson & Man pf	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 14
Hud Bay M&S h2	8	25	24¾	25	Jan 14
Hudson Motor .20g	2	8½	8¾	8½	Jan 14
Hupp Motor	8	1½	1⅞	1½	Jan 14
I					
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	26½	26¼	26½	Jan 14
Illinois Central	19	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅜
Ill Central LL 4	†·70	48½	48¾	48¼	Jan 14
Ill Central pf	3	28¼	27⅞	28¼	Jan 14
Indpls P&L .30e	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	Jan 14
Indust Rayon 2	5	41⅜	40½	40½	Jan 14
Inger-Rand 6	4	97	96	97	Jan 14
Inland Steel 4½ag	2	75½	74	75½	Jan 14
Inspirat Con Cop 1	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	Jan 14
Insuranch pf .20a	1	7⅜	7	7⅜	Jan 14
Insureon Rubber 1g	15	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Insurlakeiron .35g	4	72¾	71½	72¾	Jan 14
Int Harvester 2a	12	172	172	172	Jan 14
Int Harvester pf7†	70	2	2	2	Jan 14
Int Hydro-Elec A	10	16⅜	16	16⅜	Jan 14
Int Minerals&C 1g	4	66	65⅞	66	Jan 14
Int Min & Ch pf 4	6	42¼	41½	42⅛	Jan 14
Int Mining	9	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	
Int Nick Can 2	90	131½	131½	131½	Jan 14
Int Nick Can pf7†	1	143⅛	143¼	143⅜	— ⅛
Int Paper	7	68½	67⅞	68½	Jan 14
Int Pap pf 5	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	
Int Ry Cen Am	2	40	40	40	Jan 14
Int Salt 2½ag	18	12	11⅞	12	
Int Tel & Tel	6	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 14
Interst Tel&Tel for ct	6	17½	17¼	17½	Jan 14
Int D Strs pf 7	†100	110	110	110	Jan 14
J					
Jarvis W B .90g	3	14¼	14	14¼	Jan 14
Jewel Tea 1	1	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	Jan 14
Johns-Manv 2½ag	6	90	89¼	89⅞	Jan 14
Jones & L Stl ⅜ae	5	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅜
Joy Mfg .80	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 14
K					
KanCPow pf8 6	†20	123½	123½	123½	Jan 14
Kan City South	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf2g	12	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop 3g	8	13¾	13½	13¾	Jan 14
Kelsey-HWh B ⅜ae	†30	55½	55	55	Jan 14
Kinney $5pf 6g	†	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
Kresge SS 1.20g	6	29¾	29	29¾	Jan 14
Kress S H 1.60	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
Kroger Grocery 2					
L					
Laclede Gas	† 10	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jan 14
Laclede Gas pf	† 40	63⅞	62	62	Jan 14
Lambert Co 1½a	1	29	29	29	Jan 14
Lehigh Port C ¼ae	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 14
Lehigh C&N .90g	7	8½	8½	8½	Jan 14
Lehigh Val Coal	2	1½	1½	1½	Jan 14
Lehigh Val Coal pf	16	16⅜	15⅜	16	Jan 14
Lehman Corp 1	9	53⅝	53	53⅛	Jan 14
Lehn & Fink 1.60	4	30½	29⅞	30⅛	Jan 14
Lerner Stores 2½	2	18½	18½	18½	Jan 14
Lib-O-F Gl 1½ag	6	38¼	37½	37½	Jan 14
LibbyMcN&L .45g	5	45	44¾	45	+ ⅛
Liggett&Myers 3a	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	
Liggett&My B 3a	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Jan 14
Liggett&My pf7	†	72	72	72	Jan 14
Lily Tulip 1½	1	27	27	27	Jan 14
Lima Locomotive 2	9	40	39	39¼	Jan 14
Link Belt 2	3	38½	38	38½	Jan 14
Liquid Carbonic 1a	3	20½	20½	20½	Jan 14
Lockheed Aircr 2	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Loew's Inc 2a	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	
Lone Star Chem 3	6	45½	45¼	45½	Jan 14
Long-Bell Lbr A	31	9½	9	9¼	Jan 14
Loose-Wil Bis 1	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Jan 14
Lorillard P 1.20g	2	18½	18½	18¾	Jan 14
Lorillard P pf 7	† 10	153	153	153	Jan 14
Louisv & Nash 7g	1	74½	74½	74½	
Louisv G&E A1½a	1	21	21	21	Jan 14
M					
MacAnd&For ½ae	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jan 14
Mack Trucks .60g	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
Macy R H 2	7	28½	28¼	28½	Jan 14
Macwhyte Co 2	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Madison Sugar	8	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Marine Mid .08e	8	13½	13⅜	13⅜	Jan 14
MarketStRy prpf	†130	14	14	14	Jan 14
Marshall Field .80	9	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
Martin GL 3g	5	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry	1	38½	38½	38½	Jan 14
Masonite Corp 1a	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	Jan 14
Master Elec 1.40	21	22¼	21½	22	Jan 14
Mathieson Alk 1	4	54	53¾	54	Jan 14
May Dept Strs 3	3	51¼	51¼	51¼	
Maytag Co	4	21¼	20⅞	21¼	Jan 14
McCall Corp 1.40a	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jan 14
McCrory Stores 1	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
McGraw Hill 1g	9	49¾	49	49¾	Jan 14
McIntyreP N2.22a	8	22¾	22½	22¾	Jan 14
McKes&R 1.15g	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jan 14
McLellan Strs .40e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 14
Mead Corp .60	80	70½	70	70½	Jan 14
Mead pfBww5½	†	9¼	9	9	Jan 14
Mengel Co 1¼g	14	9¼	8¾	9¼	Jan 14
Merck Mach ⅜ae	1	29¼	29½	29½	Jan 14
Miami Copper ½ag	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Mid-Cont P 1.40g	1	26½	26	26	— ⅛
Minn-Honey Rg 2a	3	73¼	73	73¼	Jan 14
Minn-H pfB 4	†	108	108	108	Jan 14
Minn-Moline	12	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Jan 14
Minn Mo pf B½ag	27	9¾	9½	9¾	Jan 14
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Mohawk Carpet 2	5	80¾	79½	80	Jan 14
Monsanto Ch 2¼ag	20	117½	117½	117½	Jan 14
MonCh pfB4½	†	109½	109½	109½	Jan 14
MonCh pf C 4	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
Montgom Ward 2	6	29¾	29	29¾	Jan 14
Morris & Essex	†350	23½	23	23½	Jan 14
Motor Products 1g	25	17½	17¼	17½	Jan 14
Motor Wheel .90g	11	18⅝	18½	18⅝	Jan 14
Mueller Brass 1.60	8	28½	27⅞	28⅛	Jan 14
Mullins Mfg B	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jan 14
Mullins Mfg pf7	†	72	72	72	Jan 14
Murphy pf 4¾	† 40	113½	112¾	112¾	Jan 14
Murray Co ⅜ag	8	9½	9½	9½	
N					
Nash-Kely ½	8	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
Nash C&StL 3g	†210	30½	29½	30⅞	Jan 14
Nat Acme 2	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Nat Auto Fib ½ag	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 14
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 14
Nat Aviation ¾ag	7	11	10¾	10¾	Jan 14
Nat Biscuit .30e	5	21½	21½	21½	
Nat Can	5	9	8¾	8¾	Jan 14
Nash Cash Reg 1a	4	28⅞	28⅞	29	Jan 14
Nat Container 1	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Nat Cylinder G .80	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Nat Dairy Pr 1g	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Nat Dept St ⅛ae	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Jan 14
Nat D St pf .60	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jan 14
Nat Gypsum ¼ag	3	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Nat Gyp pf 4½	† 30	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 14
Nat Hd&St Cas 1	2	19	19	19	Jan 14
Nat Oil Prod 1	1	30	30	30	Jan 14
Nat Lead 1½a	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Nat Lead pfA 7	† 20	166¼	166	166	Jan 14
Nat Power & Lt	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Nat Steel 3	2	60¾	60¼	60¼	
Nat Supply	19	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	Jan 14
Nat Sup 6pf 6	†120	86½	86	86½	Jan 14
Nat Sug 5pf 5½	†160	84	83½	83½	Jan 14
Nat Sug $2 pf 3g	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jan 14
Nehi Corp 1½a	50	10¼	10	10	Jan 14
Newmont Min 1½	8	30	29¾	29¾	Jan 14
Newport Ind .80	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Newpt N Sh 2½ag	9	13⅞	13¾	13¾	Jan 14
NY Cent RR 1a	75	17¼	17	17½	+ ⅜
NY Chi & StL	9	22½	21½	21½	Jan 14
NY Chi StL pf	7	72⅛	71⅞	72⅛	+ ⅛
NY Lack & W	†100	53½	53¼	53½	Jan 14
NYC Omnibus3½ag	2	24⅞	24½	24⅞	Jan 14
NY Ont & West	1	½	½	½	Jan 14
NY Shipbldg 3g	1	14½	14½	14½	
Nublitt-Sparks 2	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	Jan 14

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	11:00	Net Ch'ge
Norf & West 10	†260	186	185¼	186	Jan 14
No AmAviation 1g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
North Am Co .25f	14	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Northern Pac 1e	45	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Nor Sta Pr pf 5	† 10	113¼	113¼	113¼	Jan 14
Northwest Airl ½g	1	18¼	18	18	Jan 14
Northwest Tel 3	† 30	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅞
Nor T&R pf 3½	† 20	40¾	40¾	40¾	Jan 14
Norwich Pharm .60	2	13½	13⅜	13½	Jan 14
O					
Ohio Oil ½ae	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Oliver F Eq 2½ag	3	46	45½	45¾	Jan 14
Omnibus Corp ¼ag	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Omnibus Cp pf 8	† 20	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jan 14
Otis Elevator 1g	1	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	Jan 14
Owens-Ill Glass 2	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
P					
Pac Am Fish 1g	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 14
Pac Coast	† 40	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Pac Coast 1 pf	† 90	48½	46½	48½	Jan 14
Pac Coast 2 pf	† 50	22⅝	22⅝	30⅜	
Pac Gas & El 2	5	30½	30⅜	42½	
Pac Lighting 3	1	42½	42½	42½	
Pac Mills (2)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Pac Tin Cons	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Pac West Oil .40g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 14
Packard Mot .10g	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Pan Am Air 1g	2	32¼	32¼	32½	
ParkEPL pf5.60	† 30	110½	110	110½	Jan 14
Park P&R .10g	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 14
Parmelee Cos 2	2	49¾	49	49¾	
Parom Pict 1.60	12	24¼	24¼	24½	
Park & Tilford	4	60¼	59½	59½	Jan 14
Park Utah Con M	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 14
Parke Davis .30e	3	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	
Parker Rust 1½	3	19	19	19	
Parmelee Transport	54	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	Jan 14
Patine Mines 4g	15	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	Jan 14
Penney JC 3a	3	95	95	95	Jan 14
Penn-Cent Airl	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Penn Coal & Coke	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 14
Penn RR 2½ag	11	27½	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
Peoples Gas&C 4	2	57½	57½	57½	Jan 14
Peoria & East	2	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 14
Pepsi-Cola 2a	27	51⅜	50½	51⅛	Jan 14
Pere Marquette	10	14¼	14	14¼	Jan 14
Pere Marq pf	9	41	40	41	Jan 14
Pere Marq pr pf	12	60	59	60	Jan 14
Pet Milk 1	2	26½	26½	26½	Jan 14
Petrol Corp .35g	4	9	9	9	Jan 14
Pfeiffer Brew ¾ag	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jan 14
Phelps Dodge 1.60	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
Phila Co 6pf 3	†450	50	49⅝	49¾	Jan 14
Phila Co 5pf 6	† 50	93½	91½	93½	Jan 14
Phila Elec .60g	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Phila El $1 pf 1	6	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jan 14
Philco Corp 1g	28	27⅞	27½	27⅝	Jan 14
Philip Morris 3	1	85	84¼	85	Jan 14
Phillips Pet 2	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
Phoenix Hosiery	1	10½	10½	10½	Jan 14
Phoen pf 32.37½	† 80	146¾	146¾	146¾	Jan 14
Pitt & West Va	37	14¾	13¾	14¼	Jan 14
Pitts Coal pf 2g	2	62½	62	62½	Jan 14
Pitt Forgins 1	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jan 14
Pitt Screw Bolt .40	2	5	5	5	
Pitt Steel	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 14
Pitt Stl 5 pf	†850	58½	56⅜	58½	Jan 14
Pittston Co	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Pitts pfA 5½ag	† 30	86¾	86½	86¾	Jan 14
Plymouth Oil 1	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 14
Poor & Co B	2	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	Jan 14
Pressed Stl C ¼ae	12	11¾	11½	11¾	Jan 14
Procter & Gam 2	3	57½	56⅜	57½	+ ⅛
Pub Svc N J 1	9	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
Pub S NJ Bpf 8	†110	114⅞	114½	114½	Jan 14
Pub S NJ 7pf 7	†100	105⅝	105	105	Jan 14
P S NJ 6pf 6	†310	101⅜	100¼	101⅜	Jan 14
P S NJ $5pf 5	†180	92¼	91¾	92¼	Jan 14
Pub S E&G pf5	† 20	117¼	117¼	117¼	Jan 14
Pullman 3g	20	38¾	38	38¾	Jan 14
Pure Oil 3½g	4	16¼	16¼	16¾	Jan 14
Purity Bak 2.10g	1	19¾	19¼	19¾	Jan 14
Quaker St Oil 1	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jan 14
R					
RadioCpofAm .20e	149	10½	9¾	10⅛	Jan 14
Radio pf 3½	1	70½	70½	70½	Jan 14
Radio-K-Orph	69	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Radio-K-O pf 6	†4970	105¾	100	103¾	Jan 14
RR Sec 1 C Stk	† 5	10⅞	10¼	10¾	Jan 14
Raybestos-M 2½ag	2	29	28¾	29	Jan 14
Rayonier Inc ⅞ag	18	13¾	13½	13⅝	Jan 14
Reading Co 1	3	16½	16⅜	16½	Jan 14
Reading 2 pf 2

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Bell System's 12 Mos. Profit $9.53 a Share

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP) — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported today to its 640,000 stockholders that consolidated net income of the Bell system for the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1943, was $185,217,905, equal to $9.53 a share on the company's stock.

For the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1942, net income was $172,978,399 or $8.90 a share.

Net income on a consolidated basis for the three months ended Nov. 30 was $46,780,487, equal to $2.40 a share, against $44,440,944 or $2.29 a share in the same period of 1942.

The report of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., alone disclosed net income of $169,905,000 for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, equal to $9.08 a share, compared with $163,033,894 or $8.72 a share in the previous year.

Net for the December quarter was $42,979,000, equal to $2.29 a share, against $37,788,939 or $2.02 a share in the like period of 1942.

Walter S. Gifford, president, told the shareholders that for the third consecutive year the gain in Bell system telephones exceeded a million. The company added 1,234,000 stations compared with 1,172,000 in 1942 and 1,357,000 in 1941.

The Associated Bell companies had 21,230,000 telephones in service at the end of 1943, the highest number in history.

Long distance calls handled by the company in 1943 were 30 per cent greater than in the preceding year.

December 28, 1943

ARLINGTON MILLS
DIVIDEND NO. 158

A dividend of one dollar per share has been declared, payable on Saturday, January 15, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1943, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer

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Mack Official

Henry Rowold

Appointed vice-president of Mack International Motor Truck Corporation, subsidiary of Mack Trucks, Inc. Mr. Rowold, associated with the Mack organization since 1919, is also a committee member of the central truck tire ration board of the Office of Price Administration.

Report Current WPB May Drop Print Stockpiling

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—War Production Board Chairman Donald Nelson today was believed ready to abandon the WPB plan for stockpiling of newsprint as a guard against future shortages.

Yesterday he was quoted as having told the Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee that the WPB would stand by its policy in the handling of newsprint supplies and that "the available supply will be divided up without fear or favor and without competitive advantage."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

UNION FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON
236 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts
STATEMENT OF CONDITION
as of
December 31, 1943

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
First Mortgage Loans	$1,501,595.84	Members' Share Accounts	$1,681,995.00
Loans on Pass Books and Certificates	7,434.90	Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	50,000.00
Real Estate Owned	34,109.07	Loans in Process	750.00
Investments and Securities	152,853.00	Other Liabilities	18,888.06
Cash on Hand and in Banks	101,734.14	Specific Reserves	914.44
Office Equipment, less depreciation	615.72	General Reserves	31,544.58
Deferred Charges	1,017.31	Undivided Profits	15,267.90
	$1,799,359.98		$1,799,359.98

LEO P. GRACE, *Treasurer*

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 31, 1943

ASSETS:

First Mortgage Loans	$1,199,502.41
Loans on Passbooks and Certificates	5,361.48
Real Estate Owned	4,992.95
Investments and Securities	91,700.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	77,981.94
Furniture and Fixtures	1,429.77
Deferred Charges and Other Assets	706.16
Total Assets	$1,381,674.71

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES:

Members' Share Accounts	$1,306,598.32
Shares Pledged on Mortgage Accounts	34,672.59
Other Liabilities	4,584.18
Specific Reserves	552.28
General Reserves	14,234.58
Undivided Profits	21,032.76
Total Liabilities and Reserves	$1,381,674.71

Metropolitan Federal Savings and Loan Association

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(Stone & Webster Building)

Knox Favors Year of Drill For All Boys

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15 (AP)—To make certain "that our individual liberties will be preserved," Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox last night advocated one year's compulsory military training "for every boy, when he attains the age of 17 or 18."

"There is no safety or peace in unpreparedness," the Cabinet officer told the Cleveland Boy Scout Council's annual banquet in a prepared address. "The unspeakable folly of the theory that we are more likely to resort to war, or become involved in war, because we are reasonably prepared against the danger of war, has been made so plain that few will be found to deny it.

"Therefore, I believe, thoroughly, that one of the best measures we can take to insure that our individual liberties will be preserved and that free Americans will remain free, is to require that every boy, when he attains the age of 17 or 18, shall be required to spend at least one year in training on land, or at sea, against the possibiilty that some time . . . his services may be required to help protect the country."

Mr. Knox asserted such a system of training is in harmony with the democratic ideal.

"No one should be exempt," he said, "rich and poor, boys from the city and boys from the farm, boys of all races and religions, all should be made to shoulder a common responsibility of personal preparedness, as a shield for the future security of our country.

"Properly used, a year's service with the colors would provide for every young man a chance to enjoy the benefits of occupational guidance."

Asserting "now is the time to begin agitation for such a system of training," Mr. Knox said, "If our people have the wisdom, growing out of the experience of this war, to institute a system of universal training, we will reap . . . many highly valuable benefits from our war expenditures."

Supreme Court Portals Divide On Portal Pay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP) — The historic argument over "portal-to-portal" pay for miners developed in the Supreme Court Jan. 14 into a discussion of who benefits from a workman's lunch, the man who eats it or the employer.

The exchange occurred after the justices had returned from lunch, to resume consideration of an appeal from a decision by the Fifth Federal Circuit Court that the time spent underground by iron miners, except for lunch, is working time under the wage-hour act.

Associate Justice Wiley Rutledge introduced the lunch question by wondering if all the time the men spent underground should be considered as time spent in behalf of the employer—including the eating period.

"I don't think a man, while eating lunch, is doing anything for his employer," Crampton Harris, Birmingham attorney, told the tribunal.

"They couldn't work in the afternoon if they didn't have lunch, could they?" said Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts.

"I know many men who can work without lunch," Mr. Harris replied.

In response to another question by Mr. Justice Rutledge as to why the lunch period should not be included in the time worked, Mr. Harris replied with a laugh:

"I would be very glad for our men to get paid for the lunch period."

As attorney for Alabama iron-ore miners, Mr. Harris defended "portal-to-portal" pay after Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of New York, had contended that the Federal Wage-Hour Act did not provide for payment to employees for the time spent getting to and from the actual place where they did their work.

The litigation involved employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, and the Republic Steel Corporation, operators of 13 underground iron-ore mines in Jefferson County, Ala. The companies appealed the decision by the Circuit Court.

U. S. Steel Subsidiary Trial Postponed Again

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Federal Judge R. M. Gibson granted a second postponement to May 1 in the trial of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. on charges of supplying substandard steel ship plate to government agencies and falsifying steel tests.

The case, originally set for trial Dec. 13, was previously postponed to Feb. 7.

Counsel for the corporation contended a trial now would necessitate the appearance in court of technical men and officials whose time is needed on war work.

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When you finish reading this newspaper, fold as you buy it from your dealer and save for the waste-paper salvage campaign. Tie in bundles about 18 inches high.

Keynes-White Money Plans Not Acceptable to Banking World

By George Ericson
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The statement last week by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau that the British and United States treasuries were nearing an accord on an international postwar currency plan, with the subsequent admission in London that the compromise was closer to the White than the Keynes proposal, brings up an interesting question. How much change in official thinking has been brought about on the fundamentals of the two plans since they were exposed to public view, the American on April 6, 1943, and the British a day later?

There has been a good deal of money discussion in the succeeding 10 months, in which the need for stabilization is agreed upon, but sharp cleavage appears as to methods of reaching it. One of the most caustic of critics has been Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, of the University of California, who sees both plans as essentially the same, both growing out of Keynesian thinking, and both pledged to pool the financial resources of the strong countries and putting this strength behind the weaker ones so that all of them appear strong. He says flatly that the Keynes-White or Morgenthau plans put the cart before the horse; strike at symptoms, not causes, and, if set up as proposed, would end in an export boom and a subsequent crash of the exchanges.

Cites Weaknesses in Plan

The sharpness of Dr. Anderson's criticism has been modified in a later analysis, following a revised plan issued by the Treasury July 10, 1943, and a further Treasury proposal Oct. 8 for an international investment bank. This revision, however, is unacceptable to the California economist, because, he says, it does not meet the requirement that a workable bank must have a reserve that is instantly available, that it would create constantly additional and disturbing problems because it could not engage in any exchange transactions without using its gold in making payments, and, finally, that the Fund, which would have the power to change the gold content of the Unitas (the United States gold unit), could thus change the gold content of the dollar without the consent of Congress. In short, he asserts the plan has not been well thought out.

The Keynes and White plans do not lack defenders. W. C. Clark, Canadian Deputy Minister of Finance, said a month ago before the New York University Institute, that unless the main features of those plans or the similar Canadian plan are adopted, world trade could not be re-established on a sound basis. He deplored the proposals to set up a sterling area and a dollar area, with respective satellite countries revolving around them. This, he thought, would tend to the creation or perpetuation of economic blocs and possible trade discrimination.

Too Grandiose, Says Fraser

What do American bankers think of the scheme for an international money. They take a hard-headed view of the matter. For instance, Leon Fraser, President of the First National Bank of New York, says there is no magic about it, that it, (the bancor or unitas) would merely serve to construct a uniform accounting system, and would be entirely ineffective unless things more fundamental had been promoted, namely, internal stability, and sound economic policies. He labeled the U. S.-British plans abstract blueprints which are over-grandiose. He favored instead a dollar-sterling standard, based on gold, which other nations could adopt.

Winthrop Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, discounts the Treasury scheme and plumps for a free dollar. He advocates a tighter rein on inflationary forces, the removal of foreign exchange controls and the resumption of gold payments, anticipating that other countries will repair to the dollar standard in due season. There seems little likelihood of these things coming to pass so long as the Roosevelt Administration is in power.

Another banker-economist, J. H. Riddle, economic advisor to the Bankers' Trust Company of New York and consultant to the National Bureau of Economic Research, makes comment in line with that of Mr. Fraser. He does not believe the Keynes-White plans are feasible for a disordered world because they do not go to the root of the causes of the disorder. Political stability will have to come first and then economic stability before exchange rates can be stabilized. Pegged rates may have little relation to the fundamental needs of different countries.

Riddle Criticism Adverse

The United States-British blueprints are based primarily on credits and these may have to be continued for years, without assurance that the economies they build up can stand on their own feet. The experience of the 1920's, says the economist, shows that credits do not necessarily produce the equilibrium needed to establish stable exchange rates. Moreover, debtor countries could come to believe they have a "right" to credits, especially as under the stabilization plans the would-be borrowers are entitled to vote on loans to themselves.

A disadvantage of the plans is that under them short-term capital movements would be controlled, and hence would seem to require some sort of policing. This could perpetuate controls instead of removing them, Mr. Riddle believes. He thinks also that the Keynes plan may be inflationary by giving an artificial stimulus to world trade. His conclusion is that a stable dollar, a sound fiscal policy and an end to exchange restrictions would be of inestimable value in promoting international stabilization.

It may be worth while to mention the proposals of two other men who reject the Keynes-White plans, one, Walter E. Spahr, Professor of Economics at New York University, who says that a return to an international gold standard is imperative. He finds an international paper money based on commodities other than metallic currencies unacceptable, because "such a plan ignores a basic sine qua non of a good paper money —redeemability in a metallic money of universal acceptability."

Co-ordinated Policies Needed

The other plan is that of Dr. Frank D. Graham, who would supplement gold with staple commodities as a standard. He says fixity of exchange rates would naturally follow the maintenance of a stable price level and this latter would be attained "if some international authority should offer to buy, and after a reserve of commodities had been accumulated, to sell, freely (i. e., at a fixed price and in indefinite quantities) warehouse receipts covering composite units of such commodities." This, he avers, would fix the price level of the composite and at the same time exert a strong stabilizing influence on the price level of commodities in general.

In such a controversial matter, the outcome will as usual represent a compromise. The calling of a monetary conference was certainly a step in the right direction and the further meeting planned for this winter, reputedly at Pinehurst, N. C., should further clarify official thinking on this vital topic.

To the non-expert it seems clear that the disparities between nations cannot be eliminated if trade balances are not in equilibrium, if there are wide differences in living standards and wage rates, if one nation maintains control of prices while another abolishes it, if one adopts an inflationary and another one a deflationary credit policy. The foregoing must be adjusted and correlated before exchange mechanisms can function properly. It must be recognized by now that co-ordinated policies are vital to the success of international compacts.

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Your Federal Income Tax

No. 5
Head of Family Exemption

A single person, or a married person not living with wife or husband, is entitled to a personal exemption for income tax purposes (but not for victory tax) of $1,200 for the year if he qualified as a "head of family" during 1943.

For tax purposes the phrase "head of family" means others—outside of husbands and wives living together—who meet the test of the following definition:

"A head of a family is an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation."

Examples of the types of persons who can qualify under this definition are a widow or widower who maintains a home for a dependent child; a son who supports and maintains a household for a dependent father or mother.

It is important to note, however, that there are four tests that must be met to qualify a taxpayer as a "head of family."

Test No. 1—The dependent must be maintained by the taxpayer, except in a few special circumstances, in one household; in other words, under the same roof. However, if the father is absent temporarily on business, or the child is away during a school period or on a visit, the test can still be met if a common home is maintained. Also, if because of actual necessity, a parent is obliged to maintain his dependent children with relatives or in a boarding house while the parent lives elsewhere, the exemption may still be claimed.

Test No. 2—The taxpayer and the dependents must be closely related by blood, marriage, or adoption. Besides legal adoption cases, the only recognized relationships for this test are parents (including in-law), grandparents, brothers and sisters (including half-, step-, and -in-law), uncles and aunts, nephews and nieces. This test rules out unrelated guardians and distant relatives such as cousins.

Test No. 3—The taxpayer must exercise family control over the dependents. This test will rule out many in-laws. Also it will rule out children who are in the armed services, since they are under the exclusive control of the Government.

Test No. 4—The taxpayer's right to exercise family control and to care for his dependents must be based on some moral or legal right. Many in-laws are again disqualified by this test as well as some step brothers and sisters, depending, of course, on the circumstances of each individual case. This test may also disqualify some persons who have taken unrelated children into their homes but have not legally adopted them.

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Intense Building Activity Seen For Ten Years by Dodge Corp.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Ten years of intense activity in the building construction field after the war was predicted today by the F. W. Dodge Corp.

At the same time the construction research firm said a large private works reserve of planned projects was urgently needed in order to have an adequate volume of work that could be started promptly and balance the nation's building program properly between private and public work. The possibility of partial government relaxation of restrictions against non-essential building at an early date was hinted.

Summarizing the findings of a special committee headed by Thomas S. Holden, president, the company said conservative estimates placed the total building volume at $9,623,000,000 in the first decade after the war. This would compare with $4,843,000,000 in the 10 years 1930-39, commonly referred to as the decade of depression and slow recovery, and $9,158,000,000 in the 1920-29 decade, known as a period of prosperity.

Within this overall increase, the residential total will be three times the average for that classification in the 1930-39 period owing to the housing needs of new families and probable replacement demand, the committee found.

The industry as a whole will face no conversion problem and will be able to swing into private work the minute hostilities cease and in some measure before that happens.

There will be a scarcity of skilled workmen in the industry at some time during the postwar activity because of the failure to train apprentices in recent years.

Future development of housing design will be evolutionary, as in the past, and the postwar house will be a 1942 model to all intents and purposes, notwithstanding recently advanced ideas about new technical developments and prefabrication.

All financing of housing in the future will lean heavily on the periodic and reasonably rapid amortization features popularized in the past decade.

More G. E. Stockholders

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—General Electric stockholders totaled 229,058 on Dec. 28, record date for the Jan. 25 dividend, it was announced here by W. W. Trench, secretary. A year ago, on Dec. 18, 1942, the total was 221,501 stockholders.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Saturday, January 15, 1944

A Saturday Page

Thousands of Servicemen Take Mail Courses Independently, Looking to Postwar Jobs

By Waldo C. Wright
Assistant to Vice-President, International Correspondence Schools
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Scranton, Pa.

I'm in service and thinking about what kind of work I am going to do after the war. Have you a course in . . . ? And, from there on, thousands of letters from privates, first class seamen, sergeants and majors prove that young men now in the armed forces admit their need for training for a postwar world.

These letters asking for vocational guidance come in daily to the International Correspondence Schools and are relayed to the Armed Forces Institute. They come from young men willing to take hours from their recreation in war to prepare for peace. Theology, poultry farming, house planning, meteorology, detective fiction writing, illustrating, post office clerk—the vocations run the gamut of the professional, picturesque, avocational, bizarre, and down-to-earth, work-a-day world.

Woven into these letters in a recurring pattern are two main urges. "I have what you call the grasshopper mind . . ." "I didn't get enough science in high school . . . I'd like to repeat algebra." "Can I learn drafting by mail?" "Have you records so I could learn to speak decent Spanish . . . ?" These are indicative of the urge to really learn, come to grips with knowledge and acquire it. Then there's the protest to nose-on-the-grindstone. This urge pops up in thousands of letters. "I want to work for myself. . . . I'm not going back to my job in the machine shop. . . . I think maybe something like salesmanship or advertising. . . . I am interested in poultry raising. . . . I'd like to run a little retail business."

Then there's the pressure of home urgencies, the threat of postwar depressions, the memories of hit-and-miss jobs. "My wife and I both agree it's high time I learned to do something worth while."

What are the ages of these more thoughtful young men in our armed services who are seeking ways and means to postwar jobs? Of a group of 13,000 inquiries, over 50 per cent were from 22 through 26 years of age, but they ranged up to officers who were 55. Interestingly enough, the number of those who sought training tapered off at the age of 38.

How long have most of these men been in service? Two out of three have served over a year but not over two years before they inquire about vocational training service. Men find time at depots and aboard ships to reflect on what lies ahead when they return to civilian life.

Nine out of ten have some high school training and 22.7 per cent have been to college. Over five per cent are college graduates and the inquiries for vocational counseling on advanced training include men with M. Sc.'s and Ph. D's. Exactly 47 per cent, almost half, are still privates and seamen. The ranks most represented, however, are those of corporal and third-class rated man, generally yeoman. One out of four in this rank is seeking training for such varied postwar occupations as law, chiropody, city mail carrier, just plain short-order cooking.

In fact, there seems to be little or no relation between age, previous education, or rank and the postwar plans of these soldiers.

Thus they come, hundreds a day, ranging from gropings and fumblings for light to well-charted postwar plans for meshing into an American way of life that these men will build. But they hope to be better outfitted after the war than they were when they entered it.

Courtesy PocketBooks, Inc.

Somewhere in the Pacific a serviceman does a spot of serious reading. Out across the world these small-sized volumes, sturdily bound in stiff, shiny paper, are reaching servicemen on land and sea and providing carefully chosen titles, educational, informative, and for sheer entertainment. The men write that a book is often read by so many that it is literally worn out with reading. Packets of books have been dropped from planes to desert headquarters and decks of ships.

'East and West' in the Schools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The East and West Association, founded by Pearl Buck, and previously mentioned on this page in connection with the articles on Asiatic Studies in the Schools, is a very live channel for developing an interest in Asia and in bringing teachers, children, and youth of America together for the purpose of learning more about their fellows in the Orient. The Association, as a whole, with headquarters at 40 East 49th Street, New York 17, N. Y., is active in many fields. The purpose of this brief article is to introduce to the reader its work with teachers and school children.

To set a pattern for a new kind of teaching in the schools, an experimental course of 15 weeks for teachers in the New York City area was offered a year ago on "The Peoples of China and India." So-called "alertness credits" were given by the New York City Board of Education to teachers taking the course. Instead of the 50 teachers expected, 300 enrolled before the enrollment was closed for lack of room. A Board of Education curriculum summer workshop on China followed. Some of the lectures in the teachers' course were recorded in a series of 13 programs, sent out by NBC to 100 radio stations, and heard by an estimated 15,000,000 listeners. The recordings were also taken by the public school systems of Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, and Los Angeles and by clubs, libraries, and private schools.

Philadelphia Now, Boston Next

Since then, courses for teachers and librarians have also been given on the peoples of the U. S. S. R. and the peoples of Japan. Currently a series titled "Peoples East and West" going on in Philadelphia is proving highly successful. It includes lectures, discussions, films and exhibits. The peoples of China, India, Japan and Russia are being covered. Private and public schools as well as the Board of Education are taking part, and over 1,100 teachers and student leaders are attending. Many others had to be turned away. Curriculum changes which may result from the course are being studied by a special committee.

Boston is the next city on the list for expansion of this work. Plans are now under way for a preliminary meeting in Boston the latter part of this month, and courses for teachers along the established lines are expected to follow.

In response to the insistent demands of high school boys and girls in New York City, who became interested through the Association's teachers' courses and through the first "Greetings, China" party, arranged for high school pupils in one of the local libraries, the Junior Division has been organized. It seeks to help young people of different backgrounds understand one another and thus prepare themselves for a lasting peace. It also brings the youth of various peoples together and lets them see how important are the things in which they are alike and how interesting the things in which they are different. Membership in the Junior Division is open to boys and girls under eighteen.

Typical of an active Junior group is the one at Walton High School in New York. It has over 200 members, has arranged luncheons and assembly programs of various sorts on China and India. Another active group is at the Bronxville High School, Bronxville, N. Y., which is chiefly interested in discussing current issues which confront Eastern peoples. In order to launch the Junior Division and set up a pattern which might be useful throughout the United States, a series of Monthly Book Forums called "People and Books" will be started in February. This will include through the spring months programs on India, Russia, and South America. The Advisory Committee for these programs, which will be a combination of entertainment and book discussion, with plenty of opportunity for young people to meet each other, is headed by May Lamberton Becker of the New York Herald Tribune and includes among others, Kenneth Gould, Editor of Scholastic Magazine, and Bertha Gunterman, Juvenile Editor of Longmans, Green.

A further article on the East and West Association will be published in the Weekly Magazine Section in the near future.

Through the Editor's Window

Salute to the Parents of a Quiz Kid

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When one hears about a super-brilliant child, like little Joel Kupperman, the seven-year-old mathematics star of the Quiz Kids, one always wonders how the parents make out. The job of bringing up a genius so that he will be, not insufferable and self-centered, but a wholesome, well balanced, attractive, helpful and even humble individual, is a greater civic responsibility than one would seek out. To judge from Joel's home life to date, as sketched in "Baby Miracle," by Jerome Beatty, in the current Reader's Digest, his parents are careful, understanding and wise.

Two points in Joel's life with his parents seem particularly worth passing along here. One is in relation to the fact that Joel's mother, a former teacher, is understanding, matter of fact, and honest with Joel, and also a "quiet and efficient diciplinarian." The other is concerned with definite time that Joel's father gives Joel each day.

First, however, it should be said that they keep his background as normal and satisfying as possible. He is supplied with the sorts of books he likes—arithmetic and algebra treatises, and the usual boys' books. He has recently read "Tom Sawyer" and "Treasure Island." They evidently discuss things with him and have taken great care to answer his questions naturally and honestly. His mother is also careful to shield him from anything that might make him feel he is unusual or odd. The article elaborates on these and other interesting things.

But to go back to the first of the two points—the one about discipline. Joel is spanked now and then, we are told, but probably not so often as most boys of his age. When he does something he shouldn't, he and his mother "count ten very slowly to calm themselves, and then discuss the question as to whether a spanking will help him to be a better boy." Not infrequently Joel thinks it will, and "forthwith solemnly leans over his mother's knee." The method—at least the counting ten very slowly, and the co-operative element—seems worth noting. That there should be more countings of ten or the equivalent on the part of both mothers and children, together, most parents will probably agree.

The other point is about time that Joel's father gives. Each morning at 7:45 Joel and his father go into a room together and close the door. There they talk for exactly 15 minutes on whatever subject Joel wants to bring up. This has been going on for years. It is not "now and then" or "whenever convenient" or "when Joel asks for it," but it is "each morning." It takes little imagination on the part of any of us to realize what a strength those daily 15 minutes with Dad can be in Joel's life. There are children who don't have a real talk of 15 minutes alone with their fathers once in a week or a month. There are boys in the Service today who never have had, or whose rare "talks" with Dad were only disciplinary.

Fifteen minutes a day mounts up, and can build powerfully for understanding companionship and help. When a fellow can count on a definite time to talk alone with his father every day, year in and year out, he has in his possession a pretty efficient gyroscope. Joel, in being so brilliant, has a bigger problem in life to meet than an average boy, but he evidently has wise and sensible parents to help him meet it.

Doll House With Grounds That Can Be Planted

One mother, seeking to encourage in her little daughter an appreciation of beauty and an interest in planting, made this California ranch style doll house with extensive grounds, on an outdoor sand-table. The child has had a fascinating time designing and planting the garden, and has learned a good deal about shrubs and trees and flowers. Of course, baby plants and small things were used. About half the grounds is shown here. A farmhouse with barn and toy stock, and diminutive barnyard and fields could be made also.

Which Is Correct?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: At present I have some work to do on a committee and it's all on Dedication. I have looked into the dictionary on this but am not clear: Dedication *by* demonstration. Dedication *through* demonstration. Which is correct?

Answer: The difference between *by* and *through*, when both refer to the means of achievement, is your question. The preposition *by* is usually followed by the direct agent or cause: A novel by Tolstoy; a house built by Jack; convinced by the evidence. The preposition *through* implies intermediacy, with a further cause beyond it: To speak through an interpreter; to procure a book through a friend; to acquire a position through influence; to win through patience. As Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms states, "It is followed by the name of the person or thing that serves as the medium or the means by which one gains one's end, produces some effect, or the like." In your case, therefore, I should say "Dedication through demonstration" is what you mean. The cause, or Cause you infer, being Truth, Love.

Write the Education Editor

Backyard Sailor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today he sailed the seven seas
And stopped in any port he'd please,
Without the bother of papers and such—
In Lisbon, Hong Kong, or land of the Dutch.
And languages were no bother at all—
He was understood in each port-of-call.
And oh, my dear, he might still be
In Rio instead of here with me
Had the backyard puddle dried before
He docked his ship at my back door!

Jane Dahlem

For Girl-by-the-Hour Why Not A Work Chart for Child Care?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pomona, Calif.

Do you ever leave your small children at home in care of a girl-by-the-hour? Then it's a good idea to give her a chart for child care, so that she will know just what to do.

The chart should provide for ordinary routine and for what she is to do in an emergency. It might well be given to anyone who assumes your children's care, even though that one be an adult relative.

Once you have this chart written out for your home, keep it for future reference, and make note of any changes as they become necessary.

Set down where you parents, both mother and father (unless he's in service or permanently away) may be reached. If possible, give a telephone number for each. For a case when neither can be contacted, give a telephone number of a relative or friend who will come quickly to assist in any emergency. Be sure, when you give this number, that the one named is available at the time.

Itemize all of the tasks in the children's routine that need be done while you are away. If you will be absent at mealtime, state what they are to be fed, where it is to be found, in pantry or refrigerator, how it is to be prepared, and if anything is necessary to persuade the child to eat. Mention whether or not the youngsters are to be allowed snacks between meals or before bedtime. Be sure that your girl-by-the-hour understands how to operate your stove.

Lest you be gone at bedtime, set down the hour at which each child must be abed. In case of the older children, be sure that they know this hour and will not try to say, "Mother always lets us stay up longer than this!"

State the bedtime routine as to face - washing, tooth - brushing, where night clothes are to be found, turning on or off of heaters and lights, and closing or opening of windows.

Have a definite understanding as to the time of arrival and departure of your girl-by-the hour, and what she is to be paid. The sum should vary with her work, and whether she prepares meals and does other tasks beside supervising the children. Except for getting their meals and her own, it might be well to ask nothing of her, lest she becomes too absorbed in the tasks to give the children the constant supervision they should have when you are away.

If your girl-by-the-hour is under age, you should make sure that she does not go home alone after dark. Make it a part of her agreement with you to have someone call for her, or make it a part of your own schedule to provide transportation for her.

You'll find that this chart will give you greater peace of mind when you are away, in that it covers most possibilities, including that of emergency. Also it will assure better care for the children.

D. B.

Pocket-Size Paper-Bound Book Said to Be Doing Big Work

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A pocket university, some call them. A traveling library of a streamlined, unusual sort they certainly are. Not only among American civilians are they read and collected. In hundreds of American camps, on out into the jungles of New Guinea, on the barren hillsides of the Aleutians, on the decks of aircraft carriers, in isolated outposts around the world—wherever servicemen have a chance to read, may be found these gay paper-bound pocket-size volumes. They are read and passed along, cherished and collected, worn to ribbons, eagerly borrowed or bought.

Do servicemen read? Ask Pocket-Books, Inc. They know the answer is "Yes," for they are getting letters from reading servicemen in every mail.

An Ensign writes from shipboard that these books have been "a fine source of constructive and entertaining reading material during the past year," and asks for several to add to his collection. His choice includes "You Can't Do Business With Hitler," and "The Art of Thinking."

Bought in Palestine

Of the Pocket Book of Verse a Sergeant wrote from Australia that it had been his "constant companion" throughout the Libyan, Syrian, and New Guinea campaigns. "I bought it in Tel Aviv, Palestine," he said, "and it is the best value my money has ever purchased."

"Many books on your list prove very helpful to me in my English major. I am working for my degree," writes a private from some Pacific base, and lists among the ones he wants next the Pocket Book of Verse, Franklin's Autobiography and the Five Great Tragedies of Shakespeare published by this company.

Of course, they read detective stories, too. And they suggest titles they wish the company to publish. They ask for more plays, more poetry, more books of travel, more novels—in fact, they ask for so many different kinds that the editor's present policy of printing three kinds each month seems the best plan anyway. And they are worried for fear paper shortage will cut down on this project, for they want more and yet more of these pint-sized, durable volumes.

Remember the Tauchnitz?

If you prowled about Europe before the war you probably were a devotee of the compact little Tauchnitz editions—paper bound, choice in titles. How handy they were! You could get them almost anywhere. You got so fond of them that even to this day you have some worn copies on your shelves.

They went the way of many good things with the coming of the Nazis. One wonders if Robert De Graff, publisher of PocketBooks, missed the Tauchnitz and set out to do something about it.

At any rate, he certainly started something when in 1939 he began publishing the pocket-size paper-bound volumes we all buy in newsstands, drug stores, super-markets and dime stores today. The stiff, durable, shiny covers, the compactness, the price (25 cents), and the numerous sales outlets, together with a consistently attractive variety of titles, combine to send their publishing records soaring, and should prove something or other about the number of Americans who are eager for books.

From 5,000,000 copies in 1940 the figures went to 10,000,000 in 1941, and last year to 20,000,000. Of these, more than 2,500,000 were traced directly to Army readers, but this does not take into account the number who read the same copy, passed from hand to hand.

A first run of most of the titles printed is from 300,000 to 750,000 copies. If the book sells 400,000 copies it is considered successful; but if it sells only 350,000 it is considered a poor investment. When it is realized that only about one out of every 100 novels at $2.50 reaches the 20,000 mark, the scale of this book-selling and book-reading can be gauged.

Imitators there are in increasing numbers. Drug stores, "five-and-tens," and subway newsstands now display several kinds, British as well as American. Mr. De Graff is not disturbed about rivals. Certainly for a long time to come, the public's ability to absorb this type of handy, inexpensive and yet good-looking volume is likely to increase. Holding publication to 90 per cent of the 1942 output (the Government's paper rationing system) is, however, a serious problem for this firm that is straining at the leash.

Balanced Ration

Of the four titles a month added to the publishing list, two are detective stories. One each month is often what the editor describes as "a made book." The "Pocket Book of Verse," the "Pocket Reader," and "The Pocket Companion" are examples.

The fourth is often a novel, among which have been "Rebecca," "Jeeves," "Escape," "Above Suspicion." Or perhaps it is nonfiction—"Return to Religion," "The Best of Damon Runyon," "The House of Exile."

"It is our belief that never before in the history of American publishing has any book been sold in such quantities in such a short time," the editor said, in connection with "See Here, Private Hargrove," and gives the explanation for this as "primarily in our method of distribution, which is new to the book business, and has resulted in our reaching new markets." He feels that a vast public, hitherto reading only newspapers and magazines, has been tapped.

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★

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★

And, of course, his "honorable discharge" will be handed to him on a piece of paper—after a beaten Axis has signed the peace terms—on paper!

Pat Egan Makes Bruin Debut Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reinforced by a quartet from the Olympics, the Boston Bruins hope to get back on the winning trail at the Garden tonight in the first of a two-day two-game series with New York Rangers. Tomorrow evening the two clubs will play in Madison Square Garden on Eighth Avenue. In their last start the Bruins were walloped 12-3 by Toronto Maple Leafs.

The four Olympics include Guy Labrie, who is replacing the injured Johnny Crawford at defense, and three forwards who will play as a line unit in Russ Kopak, Alan Rittinger, and Aldo Palazzari. With the absence of Bill Cowley and Don Gallinger, Manager Art Ross has reshuffled his other two waves so that now Art Jackson is centering for Bep Guidolin and Herb Cain, and Norm Calladine is doing the same for Busher Jackson and Buzz Boll.

Losa Yast Six

Rangers come to Boston in the throes of a six-game losing streak which threatens to extend into another 11-game one such as they started off the season with. But in their efforts to snap the streak they could not have picked a better opponent than the injury-riddled Bruins, who as Ross says have been cut down to Rangers' class.

Major interest in the game, of course, will center in the local debut of Pat Egan as a Boston defenseman, and Pat will have a job on his hands to live up to the build-up he has received in the press here, especially since he is not in the best of condition. If he goes at all well, look for Manager Ross to play him the major portion of the game, for Ross knows that the sooner he gets into shape the better it will be for the Bruins.

New Ranger Players

Like the Bruins, the Rangers will have several new men in their line-up since they were last here. Recently brought to the team were Bob Dill, the Buffalo defenseman who was suspended in the American League for striking an official, Hank D'Amore from the Brooklyn Crescents, and Jim Jamieson from the New York Rovers. These newcomers bring to 29 the number of players tried by Manager Lester Patrick and Coach Frank Boucher.

Meanwhile the Olympics were resting today in preparation for their clash with Brooklyn Crescents at the Garden tomorrow afternoon, the game starting at 3 p. m. The loss of four of his best players to the Bruins will leave Coach Hugo Harrington shorthanded, but not too concerned inasmuch as Brooklyn has not proved too effective against the Bostonians this winter. The 'Pics have taken Brooklyn three straight games—6-1, 7-2, and 7-4—since the Crescents were formed early in December to take the place of the defunct New Haven club.

* * *

The Boston Olympics gained their 13th straight victory and their 22d in 23 starts last night by defeating the New York Rovers, 3-2, before 3,000 Boston Garden fans.

National Hockey League

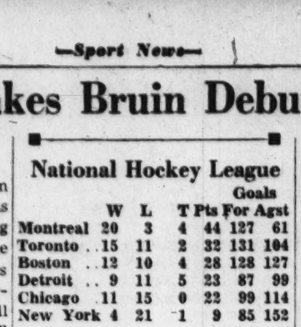
	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Agst
Montreal	20	3	4	44	127	61
Toronto	15	11	2	32	131	104
Boston	12	10	4	28	128	127
Detroit	9	11	5	23	87	99
Chicago	11	15	0	22	99	114
New York	4	21	1	9	85	152

Chess — by F. R. Chevalier

January 15, 1944
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2637
By Murray Marble

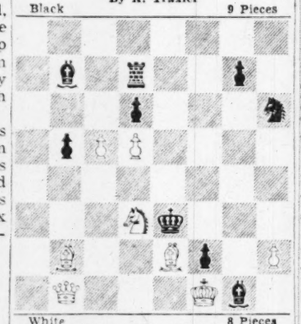
Black — 10 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces
Q7/6Kt1/Kp4B1/3ppIkt1/3k1r2/p1R4R/-/4rkt2/B6q
White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, La Strategie, 1909. Six self-blocks, each leading to a different mate.)

Problem No. 2638
By K. Traxler

Black — 9 Pieces



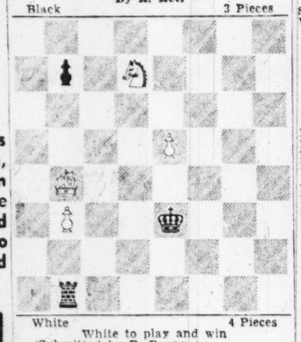
White — 8 Pieces
8/1b1r2p1/3p3kt/1pPP4/8/3Ktk3/-/1B2Bp1P/1Q3Kb1
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1897.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2600. Kt-B4
No. 2539. R-Kt5
End-Game No. 681. White wins: 1 Kt-K8, K-K3; 2 Kt-Kt7ch, K-K4; 3 Kt-R5 and wins.

End-Game No. 682
By R. Reti

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 4 Pieces
White to play and win
(Submitted by B. Barnes.)

1943 in Retrospect

Although 1943 lacked any important international competition, there were many tournaments of national and sectional importance. Early in January, Reshevsky regained undisputed possession of the national championship by defeating Kashdan in a match in New York, 7½-3½. Kashdan had tied him in the championship tournament held in the spring of 1942. The open championship of the United States Chess Federation, held this year during August at Syracuse under the auspices of the New York State Chess Association, was won by I. Horowitz, former winner of this event, who scored 14-1, just ahead of A. E. Santasiere, 13½-1½. The New York title also went to Horowitz for his victory. The Ventnor City Invitation tournament, held during July, resulted in a tie between Santasiere and Pfc. George Shainswit, each scoring 4½-2½, just ahead of Weaver Adams, 4-3.

The second annual Amateur Championship was played in New York during November. The winner was Dr. Ariel Mengarini, who scored 11-0. Next were Sven Almgren and E. S. Jackson, Jr., last year's winner, each with 9-2. Reuben Fine duplicated his success of a year ago by winning the second Speed Championship, with 11-0, with Reshevsky 9-2, Kupchik 7-4.

In addition to these events, national in scope, there were many sectional contests. Here are some of these, with the winners: Massachusetts, Dr. Gerhard Katz; North Texas, Prof. Lloyd Lassen; Southwestern Texas, J. W. Stapp; West Virginia, Dr. S. Werthammer; California, H. Steiner; Trans-Mississippi, Davenport, Iowa, Kenneth Schumann; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, John J. Leary, and Pittsburgh, T. C. Gutekunst; Michigan, Marvin Palmer; Illinois, Samuel Factor; Wisconsin, Averill Powers; New England, A. E. Santasiere. Undoubtedly there were other state or sectional events, but these could be found listed in one or all of three important chess magazines: American Chess Bulletin, Chess Review, and the Chess Correspondent. And, of course, there were many club championships in addition.

Foreign news is hampered by the war, but we have word of Sverdlovsk, won by M. Botwinnik, Soviet champion; Madrid, won by Paul Keres; Prague, won by Alekhine and Junge, each 8½-2½; and three Argentine tournaments, Rio de Janeiro, won by Erich Eliskases, Mar del Plata, won by M. Najdorf, and Rosario, also won by Najdorf. Dr. Max Euwe, former champion of the world, retained the Dutch championship by defeating Van den Hoek.

A new record for blindfold simultaneous play was made in Rosario, Argentine, by the Polish master Najdorf, who played 40 games, winning 36, drawing one and losing three. The previous record was made by George Koltanowski, Belgian master now a United States citizen.

Another record was made by Hermann Helms, who has been conducting the chess column of the Brooklyn Eagle for 50 years. In addition Mr. Helms runs the American Chess Bulletin and has been reporting important chess events for New York newspapers for 40-odd years.

Manhattan Game

This game was played in the current Manhattan Chess Club championship. White's 29th move was ill-advised.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Shainswit White	Phillips Black	Shainswit White	Phillips Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 P-KR3	BxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 QxR	QR-B
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	20 B-Kt3	Kt-B5
4 P-K3	P-Q4	21 BxKt	RxB
5 P-QR3	B-K2	22 Q-Q3	R-Q5
6 Kt-B3	P-B4	23 Q-B2	R-B
7 PxBP	BxP	24 QR-B	K-B
8 P-QKt4	B-K2	25 P-B5	B-Kt3
9 B-Kt2	P-QR4	26 Q-Kt3	B-B4
10 P-Kt5	PxP	27 RxR	BxRch
11 BxP	QKt-Q2	28 K-R	K-K
12 Q-K2	Castles	29 Kt-Q5	RxRch
13 CastlesKR		30 BxP	KtxKt
	Kt-Kt3	31 QxKt	Q-Kt5
14 B-R2	B-Q3	32 K-R2	Q-K3
15 P-K4	P-K4	33 B-R3	B-Kt8ch
16 KR-Q	Q-K2	Resigns	
17 P-QR4	B-KKt5		

Russo Now 1-A

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Marius Russo, southpaw ace of the New York Yankees, disclosed that he had been reclassified 1-A by his draft board and that he was notifying the world champions that he was definitely out as far as next season is concerned.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—The talk about postwar planning in baseball caused one official of a local club to comment: "We can't even plan for the present." . . . His complaint is the singular lack of co-operation by the men who should be the most concerned—the players . . . For instance, Bobby Coombs joined the Navy Dec. 29, but the Giants, who were bringing him up from Jersey City, haven't heard about it officially so he's still on their reserve list . . . And only three Yankee players bothered to send Christmas cards to their boss, Ed Barrow.

* * *

Howard Callanan, whose running gave Southern California its grid victory over College of the Pacific last fall, will sprint for the Columbia Navy Midshipmen's School in the Grover Cleveland track meet . . . The French Lick Springs, Ind., publicity department reports that the Cubs and White Sox will get their milk from Tom Taggart's herd of pedigreed goats . . . Looks like a great opportunity for the bench jockeys to get someone's goat.

* * *

The St. Augustine, Fla., Coast Guard Station thinks its star-less basketball team rates among only top service quintets although only one regular has had more than high school experience . . . Bob Lewis, who went from Arlington, Va., to Pepperdine College in Los Angeles to become a basketball star, insisted on having Jersey No. 13 when he hooked up with the Camp Kearns, Utah, Eagles . . . Ensign Andy Botney, regular Purdue end in 1937-38, has returned to the New Orleans Naval Armed Guard Center after spending 36 hours in a lifeboat when his ship was torpedoed in the Caribbean last November.

Braves Again Train At Choate School

Bob Quinn announced late yesterday that the Braves will again conduct their spring training at Choate School in Wallingford, Conn. As the big leaguers will use the splendid facilities of the prep school while the students are on annual spring vacation, they stay there will probably begin March 13 and run to April 5.

Following this stay, the Braves expect to take a short exhibition tour of the eastern seaboard, plans of which are now being worked upon. The local National Leaguers play games here with the Red Sox April 15 and 16. The regular season opens on the 18th.

College Wrestling
By the Associated Press

Navy Pier 22, Ohio State 8.
Purdue 22, Illinois 8.

Restaurants

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Pleasant music, delicious food. Advertised for 30 years in this newspaper.
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A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

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Enjoy Luncheons, Tea or Dinner
Served in comfort in our delightful Georgian Room or Garden Buffet—11 A.M. to 8 P.M. Dinner-dancing and entertainment every evening.
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20th Annual SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
All-Star
Plus the Old Favorites
CONTINUOUS 1 TO 11 P.M.
SATURDAY 10 A.M. TO 11 P.M.
Log Rolling, Fly Casting, Canoe Tilting, State Exhibits
Dancing Bears; Sharkey, the Talking Seal; Badminton Champions; Ferdinand, the Bull; Benson's Retrievers; Sensational Knife-Throwing Gibsons; Larry Griswold, Aquacade Diving Clown; Skating Macks; Shooting Mansfields; Water Ballet, Miss America.
ADMISSION 85¢ CHILDREN 40¢ tax incl.
6000 SEATS
JAN. 14 thru 18th
BOSTON ARENA
Direction CAMPBELL-FAIRBANKS EXPOSITIONS INC.

Service Club of World War I Doing Business at Old Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Although most canteens and service clubs offering hospitality to servicemen and women are products of the present war, a few have been in continuous operation since World War I.

The Dugout, its name symbolic of World War I, is one of these. For some 25 years it has been a home and club for disabled veterans, helped them to find a normal niche in the world, and to earn a good living. As responsibilities to veterans of the last war ended, sponsors of the Dugout turned their attention to the present armed forces of the Allied nations. When this war ends, the Dugout again plans to assist disabled veterans.

The Dugout is a friendly place which provides practically all of the comforts and pleasures of home, from good cooking to a soft bed. It is operated much like overseas service clubs for the particular benefit of out-of-town service people stationed in New York or those who are spending furloughs there.

Meals are served cafeteria style at less than cost—a boon to service men and women stationed in New York and living on subsistence allowances. The Dugout serves all ranks and ratings. Navy commanders and Army colonels stand in line for dinner with privates and seamen and eat with them too.

Hostesses and canteen workers are volunteers—women and girls who work all day at regular jobs and devote one evening or more a week to making salads, serving food, clearing tables, or washing dishes. After the kitchen work is done, they play chess or checkers with the boys, mend clothes for them, and have even taught boys to dance. Many are wives, mothers or sisters of men in service. One of the most faithful, who was a nurse in the Spanish American War, is the mother of a Navy commander and has a daughter who is a captain in the WAC.

Servicemen from all parts of the world, Australians, New Zealanders, Canadians, British, Dutch and Norwegian seamen, and countless Americans, have slept at the Dugout. They can get a single room for 75 cents. This is a popular feature, since there is nothing more welcome than an individual room after months of sleeping in barracks or crowded crew quarters of a ship. Dugout facilities also include showers, a lounge, a well-stocked library, and a game room.

Inside Story of Japan Told By a Chinese at Chungking

Continued from Page 1

materials like steel and cement. Even the timber supply is inadequate.

Air-Protection Measures

"Japanese correspondents in Germany who are describing the havoc wrought by Allied bombers in Hamburg and Berlin, which are known as being incomparably more solidly built than Japanese cities, use as follow-up lengthy and most realistic descriptions with the stern warning to the Japanese people to intensify their own air-protection measures.

"But the people's reaction is, 'What can we do when the authorities are doing nothing? Our cities will simply be wiped out.' Similarly the Government's attempt to harden the people's spirit and prepare against panic by recent emphasis on the slogan 'Bombings of Japan are inevitable' is having only negative results. I and my children often went far from home on sunny days last summer when everybody was constantly expecting air raids.

"The dangers of raids are freely and constantly discussed in the secrecy of family circles and the fear is undisguised among friends in universities and factories and practically all circles whenever they feel they can talk frankly.

'Supreme Effort' Asked

"At present everybody is expecting a materialization of raids during the clear weather period of the coming summer. The Government is now making a desperate attempt at allaying the manifest popular fears and demands for protection by impressing them with a 'supreme effort' at strengthening Japan's home defenses, and also greatly increasing the output of munitions between now and summer. The Government insists that these 'supreme efforts' will by September, 1944, completely change the situation in favor of Japan.

"Under the influence of these promises and because of evidence that the Government is gradually preparing for the improvement of home defenses, the curve of confidence of gullible people in their Government was again rising when I left the country in September.

"The confidence problem is now entirely centered on home defense, much more than on military developments in the conquered areas about which people anyway are more or less in the dark and relatively indifferent.

Migh Cause Riots

"If Allied bombings of Japan take place, preferably before home defense and construction programs are finished next September, the hollowness of Government promises will at once be exposed and sudden revulsion of feelings of the badly tried and already somewhat shaken people may have far-reaching consequences on morale and domestic war effort, even causing riots.

"It is already clear that the present program for improved home defense is inadequate and will not avail against a determined Allied air offensive.

"It is planned to build many shelters in any especially around the big cities, but even with expected large-scale supplies of timber and cement from Manchuria and of labor from Korea, Formosa, and Manchuria eventual results seem doubtful to who is able to judge protective requirements against modern heavy bombs on large cities.

"The Government so far has done nothing to reduce the danger of disastrous fires by cutting fire lanes across crowded districts of wooden houses as the Chungking authorities did at early stages of the war.

Plans Remain on Paper

"The much advertised 'modern methods of impregnating wooden houses with fire-resisting chemicals' remain on paper.

"While it is true that new factories recently have been built outside old city areas, no old factories have been removed from centers where they were closely together and forming ideal targets for bombers. From these viewpoints you would find Japan the same as when you left it years ago.

"The greatest emphasis is laid on fire fighting. Civilians and even women are forced to train two hours every morning, from 5 to 7. But primitive methods are characterized by the fact that the authorities are giving prizes to those who are able to throw water the highest from the buckets."

"It seems that the Japanese effort of greatly increasing war production, especially of planes, must be taken seriously. I was told reliably that when I left Japan in September the monthly output of all types of aircraft was about 1,500.

"All the evidence shows aircraft production having absolute priority over everything else. Similarly, it was intended to almost double the output of warships during the grim drive for increased production of all essential war materials which is to start this January and reach its peak the coming summer.

"Most of the country's small factories and workshops producing consumer goods for domestic needs and exports were already closed down by the end of 1942."

Wife Shows Interest, Gets Husband's Job

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (AP)—A wife who was vitally interested in the work of her husband, a high school superintendent, and then took over his post when he went to war, is completing her first year at the job she accepted after many misgivings.

When H. L. Richards was called from reserve status to active Army duty last February, the Board of Education of suburban Blue Island offered Mrs. Richards his position as Superintendent of Community High School.

Mrs. Richards' only teaching experience was one year in the Alpha, Mich., elementary school 22 years ago but she accepted the offer to supervise the work of 1,300 students and 48 teachers.

"Mr. Richards discussed his work with me a lot," Mrs. Richards said today, "and instituted several changes in the curriculum that I knew from A to Z. I decided I could carry on his job, but I'll be glad to go back to the dishpan any time I can get my husband back."

Tule Lake Center Back to Civil Rule

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Army restored the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center in California to full civil administration yesterday for the first time since the Nov. 1-4 disturbances.

The announcement by the War Department and the War Relocation Authority said the action was taken "following establishment of peaceful conditions within the center."

The Army took over the segregation center for disloyal Japanese in remote Siskiyou County, California, on Nov. 5 after a group of the internees had beaten a camp doctor and damaged camp property.

Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, reported that about 400 young men out of a camp population of 15,000 participated in the disturbances.

Inquiry Into Building Of Camp Shanks Asked

NEW CITY, N. Y., Jan. 15 (AP)—A Federal Bureau of Investigation inquiry to determine whether Army officials received money from a New York contractor during the building of Camp Shanks, large Army base at Orangeburg, N. Y., was asked Jan. 5 by Justice of the Peace George R. Lanchantin.

His request was made in a decision dismissing a libel action brought by Louis Davidson, New York contractor, against Abraham R. Zoldin, Brooklyn attorney.

This decision said Mr. Davidson told Mr. Zoldin he had a chance to obtain a contract in the construction of the Army camp and asked Mr. Zoldin if he had any client who would invest $20,000.

The Judge said the Keystone Construction Company was then formed, and he added: "According to the defendant, Mr. Davidson told investors that he obligated himself to pay the defendant 10 per cent of the profits and 45 per cent, that is, 15 per cent each, to three Army officials."

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N. Y. C.—Warm, attractive furnished studio. Reasonable. Call MO. 2-8241 or see Claffey, 307 W. 107th St., N. Y. C. (UN. 4-2651). Refs. exchanged.

BOSTON—Homey, comfortable room for business ladies; kit. priv.; plenty of heat. Sunday 204 Hemenway St., S. 28; week day Hub. 1557.

LYNBROOK, N. Y.—4 rooms unfurnished in private dwelling; heat, gas, light included in rent; garage; adults. Lyn. 3570-R.

N. Y. C. (Washington Sq. [illegible]) Master bedroom and bath, $13.00 per week. Phone GRamercy 7-7953.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION (Christian Scientist), cultured; secretary; some nursing, no housework; sleep in—out. Mrs. Pippin, 255 West 108th Street, N. Y. C. (Apt. 9-D). ACademy 2-0696.

WANTED—4-5 hours' work daily, Monday through Friday, in Cambridge; I am a homemaker and good cook. Box E-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED practical and executive homemaker (Christian Scientist) offers services. Write Box M-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
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BOSTON, 125 Park Drive—Business woman desires to share apartment with refined Protestant woman. Call Ken. 2150.

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ALL MOVING RATES
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WE COVER 35 OF 48 STATES
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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 134 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24 Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400.

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Quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; gas heat; experienced care if needed. (Management Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Ter., Lon. 1090.

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FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

ANTIQUE black lace jacket and shawl, 102 yrs.; perfect condition; $150; no dealers. Box D-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

WALNUT dining rm. set, Queen Anne, 9 pieces; maple dining set, and misc. RUSSELL, 18 Fenwick St., Somerville, Mass. Som. 6205.

ANTIQUES WANTED

SELL YOUR ANTIQUES
For the Highest Cash Prices
to the internationally known antique dealers
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I AM INTERESTED
IN purchasing antiques, bureaus, tables, chairs, china, vases, silverware, bric-a-brac, all kinds. Will pay high prices. L. F. Chandler, 61 Revere St., Boston; CAP 2069; eves. CAP 5983.

WANTED—Vases, etc., in Dresden, Sevres, Royal Worcester, Royal Vienna, Delft, Royal Doulton, Limoges, Meissen and others; also objects of art and interior decorations. Box D-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Original Paintings of New England scenes.

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WILL BUY CARS, TRUCKS, TRAILERS, BUSES
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CASH FOR YOUR CAR—ANY LATE MODEL. Hoover Motors Inc., Park Square, Boston. Hub. 7100

WOMEN

of pleasing personality are sought for organization work by the Public Relations Dept. of a Nationally known Religious and Charitable Agency. Please give personal details and business experience in letter. Box D-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TWO friends or sisters as cook, chambermaid, waitress; experienced and capable, able to assist with three school-age children; laundress and cleaning woman employed; pleasant surroundings; good salary. Write Box C-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WAITRESS and Chambermaid for apartment, New York City East Side. Comfortable light airy rooms. Summer in Berkshire Hills, Mass. Two in family, good wages. Telephone PLaza 5-0223 mornings before ten.

WOMAN wanted with child experience to help army officer's wife care for 4 children (3 in school); 25 miles north of Boston. Box D-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED woman who can type, for position as cashier in cafeteria serving lunch only; 5 days weekly. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

VACANCY for junior stenographer active brokerage office; accuracy preferred to speed. Permanent. Box D-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Housekeeper for adult family of 2; no laundry; attractive apartment in Boston. Box D-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENERAL maid for small family; room and board first floor; plenty of time off; excellent wages. Bel. 4771 (Mass.).

PRACTICAL NURSE—Care for elderly lady in Christian Science family. State salary, references. Box 315, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

GIRLS

who can type or do stenographic and secretarial work in Public Relations Dept. of a Nationally known Religious and Charitable Agency. Salaries: $24 to $30. Essential industry. Please give business experience in letter. Box D-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

BE YOUR OWN BOSS . . .
Direct-to-consumer selling offers best chance for building independent business, today and future. Earn big commissions selling CALTEX exclusive Hollywood-styled women's outerwear and play clothes. Nationally known company for 20 years in business. MEN OR WOMEN—full or part time, unrestricted territory. CALTEX, 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles 4.

THE CITIZENS' Wholesale Supply Co. of Columbus, Ohio, supplying groceries and household supplies direct to consumers forty-nine years, has attractive openings in East and Middle West States as far as Missouri for energetic man over draft age or self-supporting woman; commission. For information write P. O. Box 1838, Columbus.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTING EXECUTIVE
Permanent, responsible position in manufacturing, public utility or other company or public accounting firm desired by capable C. P. A. with broad experience and more than average ability; 14 years public accounting and 5 years' Federal Government accounting experience; member professional organizations; college graduate; age 43; married. Box E-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE . . . Experienced in general administrative work; industrial, commercial and engineering construction, financing and operation; capable of assuming responsibility; 20 years of experience; excellent references; will accept foreign assignment.
C. W. LERCHE
101, So. Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles 4

PHOTOGRAPHER, 35 years' varied experience, wants position in or near Boston, preferably advertising and, or, publicity. Box E-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ADVERTISING ARTIST, university degree, ten years experience with large manufacturers, public utilities, merchants, etc.; family. Box G-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

V POWER PLANT WORK

Men Wanted—Experience not necessary

APPLY ANY DAY, 8:30 a. m.-5:00 p. m., MONDAY TO FRIDAY, at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Head Place (rear 39 Boylston Street), Boston. Be sure to bring Social Security card and birth certificate.

NOTE: Men already engaged in essential war industries cannot be considered.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

SUPERINTENDENT

Wanted, experienced man to direct 6 employees in centrally located apartment building in Boston, containing 30 large housekeeping suites; 3-room apartment available for occupancy. Box D-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NIGHT FIREMAN

Wanted—for permanent position in centrally located apartment building; buckwheat coal, low pressure. Box D-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

FURNITURE WANTED

I WANT GRAND PIANO OR SPINET

ORIENTAL RUGS. Furniture, OIL PAINTINGS, anything suitable for home; no dealers. MISS ESMOND, Asp. 3198, Boston.

$50 FOR ROSE CARVED ARM CHAIR OR SOFA

Give detail in rough sketch. Box D-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INFORMATION WANTED

ROBERT FOWLER Deceased

By Order dated 17th November 1942 Re Robert Fowler deceased Fowler v Elson 1942 F 348 an inquiry was directed to ascertain whether Norman Fowler a son of the above-named Robert Fowler is living or dead and if he died before 2nd April 1939 whether he left any lawful issue surviving him and if he died after that date who are his personal representatives. Claims to Edward Arthur Last-Smith of 23 Old Queen Street Westminster London S. W. 1, so as to reach him by 29th April 1944.

Dated this 30th December 1943

A. H. HOLLAND, Master.

The said Norman Fowler was born in 1889 at Bradford England and is believed to have resided at Medicine Hat Alberta Canada, to have married whilst there and to have been employed in a Government Post as a topographer between 1918 and 1923. Last heard of in 1923 when he was staying in Los Angeles California U. S. A. after which he may have visited Buenos Ayres.

Ridsdale & Son
23 Old Queen Street Westminster
London S. W. 1.
Agents for Nicholson & Co.
of Wath upon Dearne Yorks.
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs and Defendants.

JEWELRY

ATTENTION LADIES!

You now have the unusual opportunity to own a beautiful Tagua Ivory Necklace and bracelet in brilliant colors at a very low price. This necklace and bracelet are made from the "Ivory" nut grown in the wilds of South America. Brightens any costume. A tag on each piece describes its history. Send $1.39 and this necklace and bracelet will be sent direct to you by parcel post. This is sold under a money back guarantee if not as represented. COCOANUT & SEA SHELL NOVELTY CO. 70 N. E. Second St., Miami, Fla.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOTION PICTURE FILMS

8 MM, 16 MM, and sound films rented, exchanged and sold; catalogue free. FRANK LANE CO., 5 LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

PECANS FOR SALE

NEW CROP, budded pecans, prepaid to you. Big Pecans in shell 5 pounds $2.98, 10 lbs. $5.49; shelled pecans, 3 lbs. $3.49, 5 lbs. $5.49, 10 lbs. $10.49. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

While You Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes—Pens—Pencils—Sets—Engraving.

PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston LIB 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. LO 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
36 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0766

PIANOS WANTED

PIANO WANTED

Spinet type—for cash. Cap. 3041 (Boston)

WE WILL take good care of small grand in exchange for use. Call Com. 0879 (Boston). ROBERT HALL CLOTHING.

TRUNKS

SELL US YOUR OLD TRUNKS
COPLEY LUGGAGE WORKS
472 Boylston St., Boston KEN. 1750

UPHOLSTERERS

ATTENTION

NEW PROCESS

YOUR LIVING ROOM SET CLEANED

Upholstered furniture, rugs and carpetings cleaned in your own homes positively like new. I clean any kind of material including velvet and silk. Our work is done by hand and use vegetable fluids. Only a chemist can clean upholstered fabrics. I have cleaned furniture in the biggest department stores, biggest furniture stores, biggest hotels, colleges and clubs in Boston and Greater Boston. I have cleaned in about 3000 private homes in Newton, Brookline and Cambridge. Not one complaint in 3 years. Our work is positively guaranteed.

KADIS UPHOLSTERY CLEANING
Hig. 9431 Hig. 9431

WANTED TO BUY

ICE CREAM CABINETS with or without compressors, or compressors alone. Will buy any number. GILL'S
6001 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles

ANYBODY, anywhere U. S. A., please help me find a BLACKSTONE WASHER; urgent need. Alma Larson, 7111 1st Ave., S., St. Petersburg, Fla.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—5-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
Buy a War Bond
PHONE 3-0209

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

MOBILE

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
Home of
America's Finest Shoes
Men — Women — Children
105 DAUPHIN STREET

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON INC
JEWELERS
•SILVERSMITHS
•SINCE 1079

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Phone 2-6615

For a Real Treat Try Libby's Canned Meats
"Greer's Got It"
—and remember—
Prices Are Lowest at Greer's

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY
Time-Tested
Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
77 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala.
Tel. 2-5647

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

Simon's Shirts
Simon's Hats
SIMON'S HAT SHOP
Store #1, Dauphin and Royal
Store #2, 203 Dauphin Street

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

PICKWICK Cafe
Successive listings in
Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA ST. PETERSBURG PORT MYERS
4th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

DAYTONA BEACH

GIFTS
Parties, Weddings
Anniversaries
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.
133 ORANGE AVENUE

FORT MYERS

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and
Glassware—Gifts
First Street at Broadway Phone 52

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS
(Continued)

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
PHONE 206 2209 Carson Street

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BERRIER'S
ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat
by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and
SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
402 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6338

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W. Adams Street

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 33445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 33 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

For your next
COLD WAVE
see MR. FRANK
at
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 Halcyon Arcade Tel. 2-1853

SEYBOLD
INSURAGE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors
Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH.. 7-1667

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

SHEPHERD STORAGE CO.
LONG DISTANCE
MOVING & STORAGE
Expert Packing and Crating
600 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 3-8510

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
SEARS-MIAMI first
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

MIAMI BEACH

ALYCE MAYNE
For HER Gifts For HIM
Our new shop featuring a complete line of men's gifts is now open.
625-629 LINCOLN ROAD

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH
(Continued)

Pierre
MERCHANT TAILORS
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 Lincoln Road Tel. 5-3812

Mailing Service Public Stenographer Notary
Telephone dictated letters mailed by us in Post Office
Air Mail Stenographic Service
Street Floor—Opposite Post Office
Truly Nolen, Prop. Marion Palmer, Mgr.
313 N. E. First Ave. Phone 2-2555

ORLANDO

The Whistling Oyster Famous Gift Shop
Marghab Linen
Spode—Wedgwood
Jensen Silver—Mark Cross
Helen Ryan—Joy Hanley
Tel. 7307
Located on Patio—reached from 120 N. Orange Ave. and 35 W. Wash. St.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave

Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

Salon Byrle, Inc.
Central Florida's
Largest and Most Modern
BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 5446 212 N. Orange Ave.

Purcell's
WE CLOTHE THE FAMILY
WE FURNISH THE HOME
Nationally Known Merchandise
301-321 W. CHURCH ST., ORLANDO, FLA.
SANFORD and LAKELAND

The Glidden Paint Store
Time Tested Paints and Spred
Artists Supplies
Linoleum — Broadfelt
Airplane and Ship Models
228 No. Orange Ave. Phone 6001

"The Gloria Hat Shoppe"
Has a large assortment of distinctive styles of brimmed hats and berets which make you look your best.
2 Wash. St. Arcade Orlando, Fla.

SARASOTA

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
ARROW SHIRTS
PEERLESS
CLOTHES SHOP
338 Main Street Sarasota, Fla.

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS COMPANY
"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"
LADIES' WEAR and ACCESSORIES
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

PALM CAFETERIA
Cummer Arcade

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 13 a. m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's
Quality
Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

LOWREY'S
FOR FASHION
Smart Clothes for the Younger Set
346 Central Avenue

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106. 8107. 7109

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Avenue
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

FLORIDA

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest,
Most Complete Dept. Store

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Avenue Phone H1429

Borden's Foremost Ice Cream
TAMPA, FLA.

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
and All Quality Dairy Products
Serving the Palm Beaches
Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach, Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and Fort Lauderdale, Florida

MARY FROEHLICH'S
Beauty Salon
Featuring the Better Types of Permanent Waving, including Cold Permanents and all other lines of Beauty Culture.
Distinctive Reliable Service
210 DATURA STREET PHONE 8242

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B.D. COLE INC
CONSTANT SERVICE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Delicious Food, Harmonious Surroundings

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
306 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
3702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

SCHNEIDER & SON
•JEWELERS•
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

MOLLY'S BEAUTY SALON
3110 Peachtree Road
Cherokee 9126

The Tailored LADY
The North Side's Smart
DRESS and HAT SHOP
2937 Peachtree Rd. Ch. 9657

It's Fun to Swap at
THE SWAP SHOP
"Something you don't want for something you need"
3117 Roswell Road Ch. 7761

Colonial
Phone Hemlock 1181
"Say it with Flowers"
PEACHTREE AT 12TH STREET

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broghton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

China Glassware
Gifts
THOMAS WEST & COMPANY
18 West State Street

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
Our service not the Cheapest but the most Economical
DIAL 3-5191

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Maskew Miller Art Gallery
Original works by South African Artists, Agents for Medici, Homelovers and South African Prints.
29, Adderley Street Cape Town

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90 ST. GEORGES ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

DURBAN

JEANNE
(MISS J. TUNMER)
Delightful Lingerie and Maiden Form Brassieres
McFIE'S ARCADE

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. Booth (Pty) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 39, City Market. W. McDonalds Butchery, 59 Bulwer Rd. and at Rossburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
For Furniture
Durban & Maritzburg

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 28289

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings. (Skyscraper)
330, West Street

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
Home-Made Pickles a Speciality.
We stock Heinz Food Products.
Rumford's Baking Powder.
6-8, Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 22493

Smythe's Tyre & Battery (Pty) Ltd.
491/3, Smith Street, Durban
FOR TYRE REPAIRING, RETREADING AND VULCANIZING. BATTERY SERVICE AND CAR LUBRICATION.
PHONES 22284 and 21940

COCKERTONS
for FINEST FRUIT
FRESH VEGETABLES
FARM BUTTER, EGGS, etc.
Stall 35 City Market, Durban. & 249A, Pine Street Durban

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park — Phone 37772
TOWN DEPOT: 74, FIELD ST.
CAKE ORDERS PHONE 23719
SANDWICH ORDERS PHONE 24491
CAKES and CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own bakery

THE Moore Shoe Co.
For Satisfaction and Value in FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

EAST LONDON

TIDDY-BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kompassy Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	P	U	M	E		
T	O	E		I	D	A
O		A		C		R
A	B	R	A	H	A	M
D	E	L		A		P
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N		M		P		N
D	U	O		R	I	D
	S	N	A	I	L	

16

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Gay Modern Café

Cleghorns
P.O. Box KLOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

PAINTINGS
RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES.
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3894

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7365, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list

96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupps Ltd.
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg.

PIETERMARITZBURG

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
281, Church Street Phone 4110

A. ROSS & CO. Ltd.
DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value with Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE DE LUXE
for
Cakes, Chocolates, Confectionery
204, Church Street Phone 2639

PRETORIA

'phone 2-7153
Bertida
Millinery and Gowns
185 Andries Street, Pretoria.

SOUTHCOMB FLORIST
(Pty.) Ltd.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria Phone 2-2344
Choice and Rare Flowers in Season

TSCHACHER'S
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
Tryea Buildings, Andries Street, Pretoria

Outstanding Service Is Our Secret of Turning Customers Into Lasting Clients
Telephone 2-7803

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA
(Continued)

KULZ,
LADIES'
HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in Permanent Waving, Manicure, etc.
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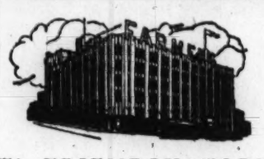
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Daily Anecdote

Patrick's Proverbs

Patrick Corrigan, who lived just outside of Galway, was a mellow, book-loving old gentleman with an incurable predilection for proverbs. He adorned every tale with some wise saw or aphorism.

Patrick had a son, who, tiring of the discipline of home, ran away with a circus. The lad wandered about the country for two years, his personal fortunes all the while suffering a steady decline. At length, ragged, unkempt and hungry, he returned home.

His father met him at the door, took one look at his dirty, unshaven face, his tattered garments, and his decrepit footgear, and cried, "Be aff wid ye! and never dare to darken my threshold again. How often have I tould ye that the rolling stone gathers no moss. Away wid ye!"

The boy sadly departed. Two more years passed before he dared venture home again. But this time he returned a highly prosperous man, holding an important and richly remunerative position. He wore a high hat, patent leather shoes, and an expensive fur-collared overcoat. He fairly glowed with prosperity.

Again Patrick met him at the door. The old man took one look at his opulent-looking offspring, threw his arms about the prodigal, and cried out joyously, "Ah, Dinny, my boy! what a true saying it is that 'tis the rambling bee that gathers the honey."

Shelter of Chalk

Southeast Coast Port, Eng.

This once popular seaside resort solved the air-raid shelter problem by simply digging a big tunnel beneath the entire city.

The blitz is history, but the city still occasionally is the target for comparatively mild bomber attacks and shelling. Raid or no raid, however, some 2,000 persons still sleep each night in double-decker bunks which line the sides of the winding, twisting subterranean passageway.

They've known no other bedroom for four years.

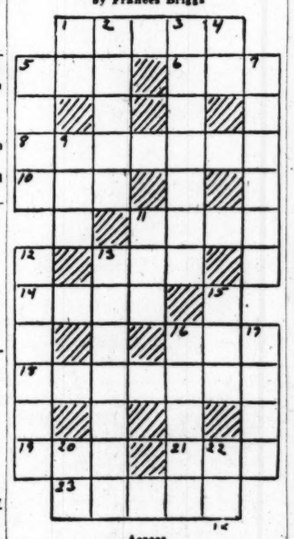
The tunnel was hacked out of solid white chalk rock. Some 75 to 100 feet deep, it extends several miles and links up with an old, unused railroad tunnel one and a half miles long.—A. P.

A Verse for Today . . .

They all made us afraid, saying. Their hands shall be weakened from the work, that it be not done. Now therefore, O God, strengthen my hands.
—NEH. 6:9

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is the frothy matter raised on liquids by boiling?
5—What do you call the outer end of hitting surface of a golf club?
8—What is first name of Miss Tarbell, American biographer?
9—Keturah married what great Bible character?
10—Maryland bounds what State on west and south (abbr.)?
11—What is name of a city of Utah?
13—What is name of 5th tone of diatonic scale?
14—Something described as "niveous" would resemble what?
16—What is a prospective boy scout called?
18—What is any of various wild dogs of South America?
19—Instrumental duet is what?
21—To free.
23—A dog whelk is what?

Down
1—Thus.
2—In certain poem, Robert Herrick calls a girl's teeth "quarelets" of what?
3—What, Jack London character is "brother of Jerry"?
4—What is an ending denoting the past tense?
5—If you found a batrachian in your garden, would it be an herb, vine, or toad?
7—The axilla is what?
9—Place for sleeping.
11—What is the calling sound of cattle?
12—Newfoundland is what in a geographical sense?
13—Bougainville is largest island of what group?
15—Pelago is what?
16—What is name of an island in Bay of Naples?
17—Percussion instruments are a part of what?
20—You and me.
22—What is the symbol for illinium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

United States Army Air Forces from Harris & Ewing

Flying Fortresses in Ethereal Atmosphere

Scudding over an ocean of clouds and more than 16,000 feet over the North Sea, these B-17 Flying Fortresses of the United States Army Air Force were photographed in the rays of the sub-stratosphere sun. The unusual cloud terrain, highlighted beneath the bombers, appears like the surface of another planet.

In Lighter Vein

Much Easier

Using the telephone in Germany and remembering to "Heil" must be awkward:

"Heil Hitler! I want Stenchundburger ein, drei-ein drei-Heil Hitler—No fräulein Heil Hitler!—I do not want Burgenstencher drei-ein-drei-ein—I want Heil Hitler—Burgen-heiler ein dritler . . . no I don't—I want Heil-drei eintenchenund . . . I mean . . . Heil Hitler . . . Geilunburger—aw heck-heim—never mind . . . I a postcard send will!"—Exchange.

Wrong Predictions

"They've discharged the new man at the weather bureau."

"Why?"

"Our weather didn't agree with him."

Brevities

Maybe another reason there are not so many house-to-house salesmen nowadays is they wouldn't find the housewife at home anyway.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

Husbands of the future will have it easier. After working with complicated war-plant machinery, household repair jobs will be as nothing to wives.—Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

Fifteen million unorganized workers might talk about a strike if they weren't afraid of losing the shirts to which their white collars are attached.—Indianapolis News.

"Small checks will be favored by smart women next spring." Don't, however, let your spirits soar too high, my good man. It's just a costume note.—Boston Herald.

Zip Your Lip—Zip Your Lip—Zip Your Lip—Zip Your Lip—Zip Your Lip

For "our boys'" salvation
let us have conservation
of all conversation
for the duration!

Zip Your Lip—Zip Your Lip—Zip Your Lip—Zip Your Lip—Zip Your Lip

Special Attention

Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle

Private Edwin H. McMillan looked sad when the gatekeeper in the Grand Central Station told him the Rochester-bound train was Pullman only.

"What's the matter, bud?" he asked.

"This is my first furlough and I'm anxious to get home as fast as possible—on a coach ticket," McMillan replied.

"Wait a minute," the gatekeeper said, and disappeared. In a few minutes he came back smiling and beckoned McMillan to follow him. He took him to the Pullman train, led him into the smoking car, produced two blankets, pushed two seats together and bid the returning soldier to be comfortable.

"I got a kid just like you in service," he whispered as he departed.

McMillan, who is 21, told the story on arrival at the home of his parents.

Booklets Banish Boredom

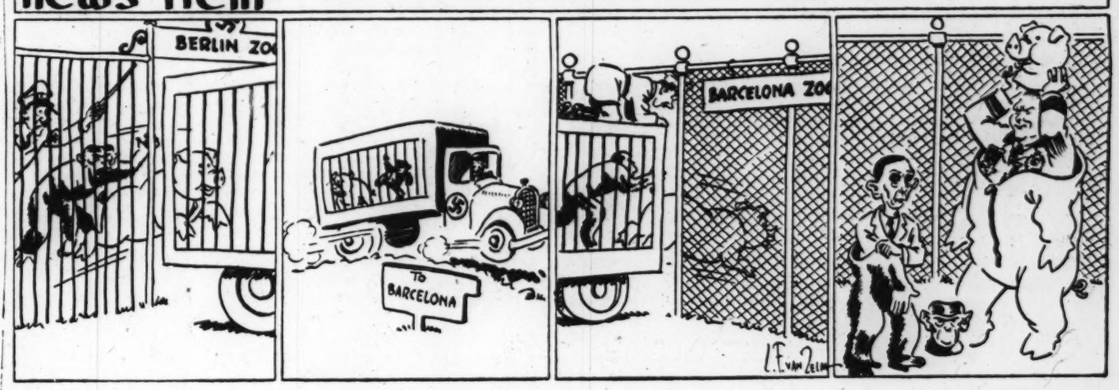
When a serviceman or woman puts to sea now he may find in his pocket a booklet to help chase away the boredom of long ocean hauls and the inevitable waits at depots and docks.

The National Recreation Association put out this pocket-size edition—featuring 57 ways to keep amused—at the request of Army and Navy officials.

"Fun En Route" is 34 pages of brain teasers, tricks and stunts, none of which involves more than coins, pencils, matches, cards or toothpicks.

Army authorities say it is especially useful on crowded transports, but those in the service traveling by train, plane or submarine also will get them.

NEWS ITEM— ANIMALS FROM BERLIN ZOO HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO BARCELONA, SPAIN.



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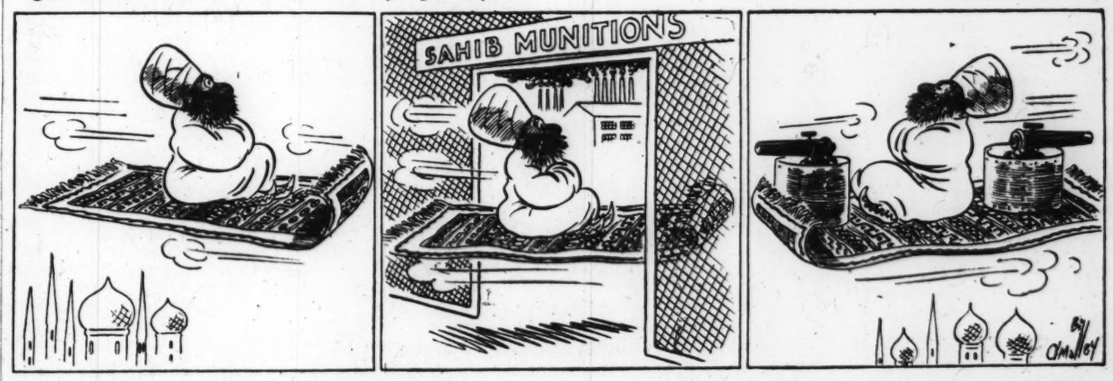

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, Boy!* By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bo'sun Waxes Poetic* By THE HAGERS

"Just feel that balmy summer breeze That flutters through the Christmas trees."
Ah, merry Christmas! I believe Each night must be a Christmas eve."
"Bo'sun!" I quacked. "You surely know Christmas was passed three weeks ago!"
"But Christmas Isle we didn't pass. We're tying up there now, for gas."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Polish Reply

The realism hoped for by Allied leaders can be read between the lines of the Polish reply to the Russian offer to work out a border agreement based on the Curzon Line.

The pivotal statements are those which seek to remove the discussions for the time being from public view, and to obtain American and British participation in them. This is realistic. Indeed the offices of a third party seem at the moment indispensable, since the Russians have indicated they do not consider the Polish Government in Exile as capable of contributing to better Polish-Russian relations. In this case the discussions looking to a resumption of diplomatic relations between the Polish Government in London and the Soviet Government will have to be begun through an intermediary.

The Poles state that they wish to secure discussion of "all outstanding questions the settlement of which should lead to friendly and permanent co-operation between Poland and the Soviet Union." It should be noted that this statement has been made after repeated indications by Russia that changes will have to be made in the Polish Government-in-Exile. Apparently the Poles are willing to discuss changes.

It is quite possible the Soviet Government will accept Anglo-American participation in these discussions, at least up to a point. But this is not to say that the actual definition of Polish-Russian boundaries can be a multilateral achievement. The Russians have given no indication that the Pravda blast against what that paper called Mr. Willkie's "interference" was misinterpreted. So far as is known, the Russian attitude toward third parties in the border argument is still "hands off."

It would encourage many Americans if the Soviet leaders showed an inclination to settle such questions through broad international agreement. But it is by no means clear that the State Department is ready to play the necessary role. Multilateral decisions involve multilateral guarantees, which is to say military commitments beyond the war. The political decks in the United States are not yet cleared for such action.

This newspaper has already suggested that changes in the Polish Government-in-Exile might smooth the way to a settlement of the Polish-Russian border dispute and that changes acceptable to all concerned could most readily occur under the auspices of the Big Three. For this reason the Polish proposal to return the discussion to a private plane seems useful, for it is there that the delicate readjustments within the Polish Government might most harmoniously be prepared.

The Polish statement seems in line with viewpoints expressed in London and Washington. It deserves most serious consideration in Moscow.

Soldiers' Vote

It is very simple to charge a lack of sincerity against Congress for its failure to adopt a simple, uniform, fair, non-partisan method for voting by members of the Armed Services, Yet it must be recognized that Congress confronts a serious Constitutional problem, and some patience must be extended while a solution is being sought.

With this patience, however, continued pressure must be exerted upon Congress to find that solution so that no easy escape is found in inaction.

The legal question is contained in Article 1, Section 2:—

> "The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the Electors (voters) in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature."

That innocent enough sentence is taken by many to mean that each State alone has the power to fix the qualifications of its voters, and that such power is quite beyond Federal jurisdiction. Such has been the position for years on the poll tax question.

Patently, as President Roosevelt said, the framers of the Constitution never anticipated these words would ever block 11,000,000 citizens in the armed ranks from voting. Yet to ignore the words and invite a court test of a national election would be unthinkable.

Several methods for ending this dilemma have been suggested. One is to have the States separately adopt a uniform method. This is cumbersome, especially since the legislatures of but eight States meet this year.

Another method would have Congress adopt and the armed services distribute uniform ballots covering Federal offices. Ballots would be collected and returned to the different States where it would be up to local authority to see whether they were voted by qualified electors or not.

This would require whole-hearted co-operative endeavor by the States; moreover, arrangements would have to be made to facilitate the registering of the great number of soldiers who have not been previously registered for one reason or another.

The problem is not insoluble. Serviceable means can be found, and must be found.

New Uses for Museums

Museums have come a long way since the younger generation looked on them as musty, stodgy places to be visited only under educational duress. Old fossils still abound, but solely in collections, not among visitors. Far from being relegated to the background during these times, museums throughout the United States not only have shown lively enterprise in attracting increasing numbers of interested groups, but have contributed directly to the war effort.

The American Museum of Natural History, which, during the war, has reached the highest membership of its existence, organized portable museums or "musettes" to visit various camps for such purposes as teaching soldiers how to identify rattlesnakes and poison plants, and giving some idea of peoples, animals, and plants in various parts of the world to which the armed forces are sent. The Chicago Museum of Natural History installed a "Theaters of War" exhibit, devoted to phases of native life in current war zones.

Among other examples of this up-and-comingness is the recent action of the New England Museum of Natural History, Boston, in setting aside a month of open-house Friday evenings for service men and women and their friends. In addition to the usual displays, guests are offered varied opportunities: To browse through books and magazines on the foreign lands they may be headed for. To make use of darkroom facilities (exclusive of paper and film) for developing and printing their own snapshots. To avail themselves of boards, charcoal, paint, and stools, for sketching.

These and other attractions offer a form of instructive entertainment not usually duplicated in U. S. O. centers.

Thanks a Billion*

How much is a billion? Don't answer too quickly. A little reflection will disclose it to be a variable quantity. For example, for several years before the war, the Republicans and Democrats —or at any rate the New Deal Democrats—had quite different ideas about a billion. To the one group it seemed like a great deal, to the other it seemed a trifle. Or that is the impression we got from the debates over fiscal policy.

The disagreement was not confined to American politicians. It was an international affair, and still is. The British have been in the habit of regarding a billion as a million million while Americans were content with a billion which contained only a thousand million. This difference would seem to be wider even than that which divided the American Parties. It made some people wonder how you could ever have a peaceful world, with co-operation and good will and all that sort of thing, when peoples so similar as the British and the Americans couldn't get together over the question of a few ciphers more or less in a mathematical expression.

It is with a smile of satisfaction, therefore, and a grimace toward Hitler and his ilk, that we note that the London Economist, a pillar of the British way of life, has now adopted the American way of figuring. For some time it had used "billion" to represent a thousand million in all articles on American affairs. But now it has extended this use to all its columns. When history, from the perspective of a few hundred years, analyzes the effect of the Economist's departure, the moving finger may write that it was from that time onward that Americans and Britons began to understand one another better than Republicans and Democrats ever intended to.

*American style.

Another Axis Mistake

AMG Has Its Hands Full in Italy

By Duncan Rowe

American Field Service, with the British Eighth Army

We are stationed at the moment at a school in Campobasso. There is a crowd of refugees outside and they mill about and line the streets for a couple of blocks. Many are Italians from Naples, Rome, Foggia, Bari—cities in the war zone. But the majority are European refugees who have been released from Italian concentration camps. There are French, Corsicans, Poles, Yugoslavs, Greeks, Russians, and Jews. They have spent from one to three years in these camps.

When we take a town, we find from 10 to 200 of these refugees. Many are peasants, their clothes are ragged, torn, patched, shoes are shredded to bits. The men in battered black felt hats cluster in groups to talk. Worried mothers, with crying children clutching their skirts, stand for hours with huge lumpy bundles on their heads. Other children filter in and out of the crowd and beg the soldiers for cigarettes (always for papa) and chocolate. Many are middle-class city dwellers attempting a calm serenity. The old women and men sit on their bags and bundles on the sidewalk. Many have been crying; all are anxious, all unsettled. Here and there walks a well dressed woman in silk stockings and furs. A line of soldiers across the street eye every pretty girl.

From time to time everyone looks anxiously at the corner where three trucks will come to take some of them to their homes. There will not be enough room for all. When the trucks arrive after long hours (days and months and years for some), a great babble of voices arises: the peasant women bite their lips, struggle to keep their bundles balanced, clutch at their children; the businessmen surge importantly forward; the old people sit back and look anxious. The crowd surges, passions rise. At the crucial moment an officer arrives and reads a list of names of those who can go. The others must wait more days.

* * *

The Allied occupation government takes over the affairs of a town as soon as it is captured. It publishes manifestoes, gathers all arms, declares curfews, closes brothels and wine shops, tries military cases (crimes of civilians against the Army), arrests prominent Fascist sympathizers, appoints new civil administrators, and tries to find Italians who will co-operate with the Allied armies. Both the carabinieri and the questura [police headquarters and plainclothes policemen] are rapidly becoming puppet organizations in the hands of AMG.

In a time when order and authority are such fleeting things, the Italians seldom know what is happening from day to day. The fiber of their nation is in shreds, and it is extremely difficult for conscientious Italians to maintain the dignity and self-respect with which they have been indoctrinated.

In the small towns (like small towns everywhere) there are quarrels, whisperings, confusions, and desperate cynicism. The opportunists fawn upon the Allies for favors and appointments, while better type Italians retire and resign themselves stoically to the times. Many try to go on as usual in their work and domestic living, but something seems to be gone out of them.

The Germans are becoming more and more vicious in their treatment of Italians, and each succeeding town we capture seems to have suffered more damage than the previous one: buildings blown up, civilians killed, factories, sewers, foodstuffs destroyed.

Imagine, if you can, some small American town of a few thousand population where everyone knows each other. An unpopular (but often inoffensive) government has been in power for some time. Suddenly the German Army passes through the town. The soldiers are billeted in every available place. No one is friendly to them. They scour the countryside for livestock, wine, eggs, vegetables. They break into unoccupied homes and loot and destroy.

Soon the war zone reaches the town. There is shelling by our guns when Jerry is there, and shelling by his guns when we are there. Houses are blown up to block the roads, all bridges are destroyed, booby traps are put in many houses (a favorite type is some dynamite tied to a string in the chimney; it falls into the fireplace and explodes when the fire is lit). Many civilians are wounded and killed, the children are often the most pitiful cases.

Then Allied troops appear in the town, often there is street fighting. Then *they* are billeted in the town and try to buy livestock, wine, eggs, etc. Prices go up rapidly. Soon the people go back to barter. They will give anything for salt, sugar, shoes, clothing.

* * *

The barbers, tailors, and small shopkeepers find themselves serving *Tedeschi* one day and the *Americani* and *Inglesi* the next. Dictionaries and grammars disappear rapidly from the shops. Little kids learn a few phrases quickly: "Gotta cigarette?" "Good, very good," "Scram," and the Army soon learns "Avete del vino?" "Dov' è strada per Foggia?" "Buon giorno," etc. The street hawkers get busy with combs, mirrors, brushes, trinkets, postcards, billfolds; their prices spiral from day to day. (AMG tries to control the prices but the black market is extremely evasive.) A former shyster lawyer is appointed to an important post (under AMG's wing); the next day a couple of his mistresses appear on the balcony; the townspeople whisper and wonder. Perhaps he actually *is* capable—and nearly every single town in the receding war zone is receiving treatment somewhat like this.

From time to time when we were in one town, I stopped at Signor Carrone's home for dinner. He is a translator and his family speaks English. Don Giovanni, we call him. His wife cooks us soups, macaroni, sometimes a rabbit, and various kinds of Italian food.

When I first met Carrone, he was going out to feed his pig. Nearly every Italian family has a pig wandering about some place. His daughter Laura has been greatly disillusioned in Italy's fate. She hated the Germans for being in their country, and now she dislikes the arrogance of certain Allied troops. "There is no dignity left in our people," she says. "I even hate our people for letting these things happen. Your newspapers now say that you have come to free us and to raise us from the ashes. How will you do it? Perhaps civil war would be better. Always, for centuries, foreign nations have been fighting on our soil. If I were a man, I should hope to have courage enough to kill myself."

Some Allied prisoners have been coming through the German lines for the last few days. They escaped from concentration camps farther north. (100 words censored.)

I spent one day in the AMG office after I became acquainted with the Lieutenant who was in charge. There is always a crowd of Italians waiting there. Here are a few simple problems: The owner of a flour mill wants a tank workshop to move out of his building; a butcher wants a truck in which he can bring meat from the country; a marshal of the carabinieri has been unco-operative with the Army and must be removed; a woman is brought in and sent to jail for cheating the soldiers; refugees are continually seeking transport to their homes; an imperious British major wants a billet—immediately; a spy has been found in the questura. Another American officer held a trial for a civilian who had stolen an Army coat.

* * *

How can one know Italy and not love her? Tonight again outside my car a group of Italian villagers are singing to the rising and falling wheezes of an accordion. They are singing that song in Neapolitan dialect:

Ah! Marla, Mari!
Quanta suonno che perdo pe te!

The mountains here are glutted with fall colors; reds and yellows and browns splashed everywhere. I'm parked by a blown bridge—the temporary one was washed out by the rain-swollen river—so we wade over with the stretcher patients, and have a log rigged up for the walking casualties.

I'm cooking my own meals for a couple of days until the bridge is repaired. When I get home I'll show anybody 40,000 ways to fix bully beef.

Mr. Roosevelt's Bold Political Bid

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Congress is back and has ended its first week of the new session. Mr. Roosevelt has sent them his annual message, a special message on a big postwar road-building program, and his budget message.

First and foremost, I think everybody should understand that this is a political year. The Founding Fathers arranged it that way. This is the third time in 160 years of American history that the United States is going to run a Presidential election at the same time that it is running a war. The war is on and the election has already started.

New Zealand and Australia have had general elections since this war started, but they are relatively tame affairs compared with the protracted, mud-slinging, American type. Few nations could afford the luxury of such a political orgy at the time they were battling in a bloody war. Probably most Americans would be glad to postpone the matter if they could. But under a rigid Constitution that allocates contests by the calendar rather than by the issue, there is no getting around it.

Everything Mr. Roosevelt says or does, everything members of Congress say or do, must necessarily be interpreted in political terms. It is too bad. It means that motives will always be suspect, that ulterior purposes will be read into everything. At a time when the Nation needs, above all, the sense of disinterested leadership, the rules of the game are such that the leadership will be questioned. It can hardly be helped.

As to Congress, three weeks at home hasn't changed the situation much. Congress is still dominated by a shifting coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats, neither of which cares much about President Roosevelt. Anything the President gets from Congress (as is true of most Presidents with most Congresses) he must get through a large degree of nonpartisan support. The New Deal Democrats aren't strong enough to put it through by themselves.

Ideally, this might mean that all partisan matters would be strained off and only the good measures would go through. Actually, it often means that there is log-rolling and vote-switching, and that a dead-center stalemate is threatened.

Mr. Roosevelt is often accused of being a poor administrator. As a matter of fact, he is a poor administrator. However, the people who prefer the charge often haven't seen how the Washington wheels go round. What is needed at the White House is not necessarily a good administrator, though that helps. What is needed primarily is a public relations expert. Mr. Hoover was an excellent administrator—but it didn't help him much after 1929. Mr. Roosevelt is one of the best public relations men who ever sat in the White House.

These new messages, particularly the "State of the Union" and its follow-up budget message, were couched in aggressive terms. They make a striking contrast to the conciliatory message of a year ago. Again and again, Mr. Roosevelt challenges Congress. In stronger language than in the two previous times, he tells Congress that it isn't taxing the public enough, and he makes his third demand for higher levies.

Mr. Roosevelt asks for a universal service law. This runs smack against the wishes of organized labor, which has been his strongest political supporter heretofore. Labor's indignant outcry smites the heavens just at the election start.

Is this a bid for a fourth term? Already the political suspicion that I mentioned before is applied to all Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations, as it necessarily must be.

Very likely, this *is* a bid for political preferment. But what a curious bid! Mr. Roosevelt demands high taxes, which is the last thing a Congressman wants to vote for just before an election. He challenges Congress to support a universal service law, which is a hot coal the average politician wouldn't touch with a pair of tongs if he could help it. And Mr. Roosevelt challenges the public, too. The public has been demanding strong leadership, and the chance to make sacrifices in the war effort. Well, here is an appeal for sacrifices and war support. Does the public really want to go along? Success on taxes and draft will depend on the folks back home.

If this is a political bid, it is the boldest kind of political bid. It challenges the voters to make commensurate sacrifices, just as the war reaches a terrible climax. Mr. Roosevelt has been right before in his judgment of public opinion. Is he right now?

Freedoms to Be Safeguarded

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Despite the voluntary expressions of opinion by news correspondents and commentators that the request by President Roosevelt in this annual message for the enactment of a National Service Act is a futile gesture foreordained to defeat at the hands of Congress, the proposal, in and of itself, is significant. It will be recalled that in advancing his reasons for the proposal the President confessed that it had been his hope for the last three years to recommend such an enactment, but that not until now had he deemed it opportune or advisable.

The American people, solicitous lest those who directly represent and speak for them in Congress be not persuaded unduly in this critical juncture as they have sometimes been in the past, will be quick and inquisitive in their honest determination to discover the necessity, or the lack of necessity, of resorting to a draft of civilian manpower and womanpower at this juncture, and on the eve of the national elections.

There will be many among those who profess to be able to discover the cause of political currents by noting the direction in which straws are blown who will see in what the President's critics profess to regard as a definitely unpopular proposal, conclusive evidence that he will not voluntarily seek a fourth term.

The immediate reaction to this proposal by the rank and file of organized labor is, of course, unfavorable. Apologists for the President, as well as those who are his severest political critics, have long agreed that despite the recalcitrancy of the more stubborn labor leaders, the persistent, rather than the consistent effort of the White House has been to avoid a breach which would alienate the labor voting strength.

It is in the rival political camp and inner councils where strategy is being planned to overturn the long-established order in Washington, that ways and means are already being considered by which the people, the final arbiters, may be apprised of what their masters of tactics will denounce as a flank attack upon freedoms long threatened by less artful political maneuvers.

It will be persuasively and perhaps convincingly argued that the demand for the enactment of a National Service Act at this time, when it has been acknowledged that most production lines on the home front are adequately manned, is part and parcel of a thwarted but lingering effort—a part of a once ambitious plan to nationalize and regiment American productive processes, and to regulate and supervise individual or capitalistic initiative. There will be those, even in the President's own political family, who will question his wisdom, if not his sincerity, in professing to discover jeopardy and confusion as the alternatives, or disloyalty and disobedience where free acquiescence is lacking.

Entirely apart from and outside the organized political camps, big and little, there are those, it probably will be realized, who insist that genuine loyalty can be expressed, and insured, without formal induction or subscribing to a prescribed oath of allegiance. The American people, like those of the neighbors allied with them, have proved this many times in the past, just as they are continuing to prove it today. They have learned to trust and to rely upon themselves. That which they cherish and are determined to defend is theirs by right of inheritance and lawful acquisition. They claim the right of guardianship under sacret charter.

Those who will oppose the President's demand for a national service law will quite persuasively argue that there now is an all-out effort to win the war. This, with some reservations, is true. The effort, however, can be greater, more nearly unanimous and universal. If the President is right in assuming that a need exists for still greater sacrifice and greater service, the people need only to be convinced of that fact. They are jealous of their rights, but not prudent of their effort or saving of their strength. Those sympathetic with every unselfish desire to bring the boys and men, girls and women, home from the battle fronts and training camps, subscribe to the newer slogan, "Win the War." They accord to no political party or political bloc the exclusive right to its use.

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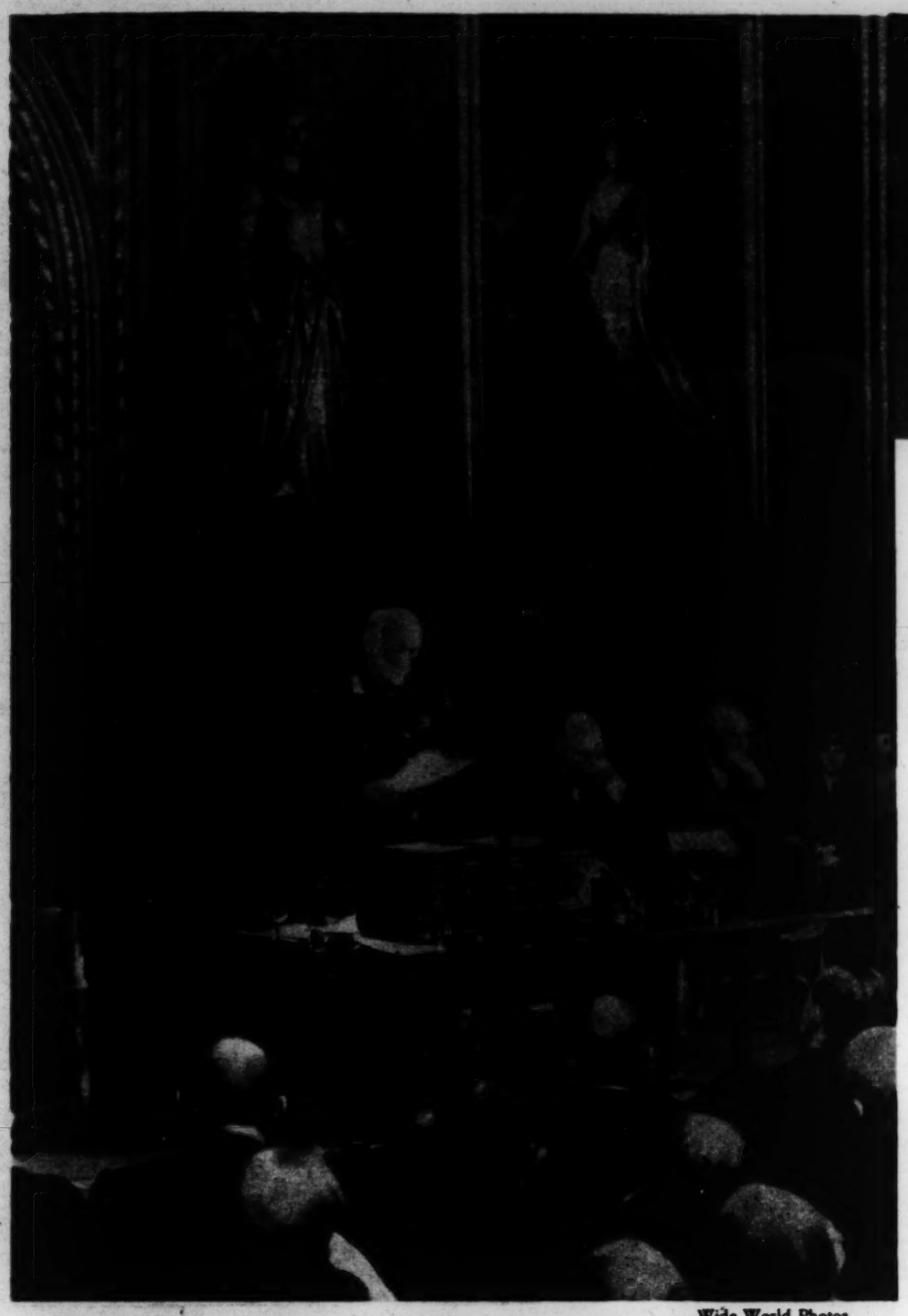
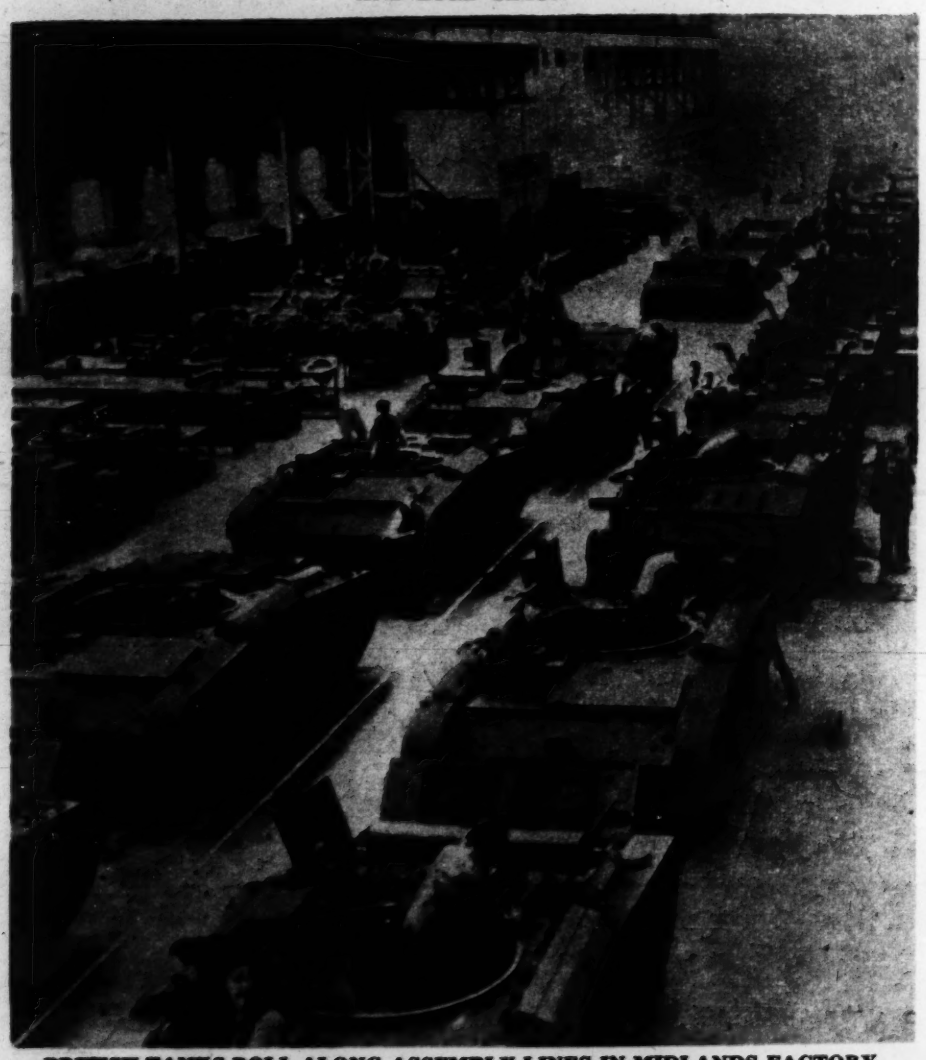


Wide World Photos

FIELD MARSHAL SMUTS ADDRESSES JOINT SESSION OF HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. AT HIS RIGHT ARE PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL AND LORD SIMON



BRITISH TANKS ROLL ALONG ASSEMBLY LINES IN MIDLANDS FACTORY. POSTWAR TRANSITION WILL CHANGE ALL THIS

Will Britain Be Poorer?

By J. Evelyn Williams

WILL BRITAIN be a poorer country after this war than it was before the war started?

This question has been asked by many important public leaders during the past few months, as the firmer grounded hopes of victory have led to greater concentration upon the problems of the postwar era. General Smuts has said: "From a material economic point of view (Britain) will be a poor country. She has put in her all. She has nothing left in the till." Lord Woolton followed a similar line, saying: "For many years to come we shall be a nation poor in wealth, though we shall be rich beyond any dreams of the past in reputation."

In a Britain which has been so heavily bombed, and where many parts have been turned into battle training grounds, the economic waste of war is apparent to all. And it needs but little further thought to realize that this war has produced many material handicaps which can seriously affect postwar Britain. Outstanding among these may be mentioned the loss of receipts from overseas investments, the sinking of merchant ships, the bombing of British towns and factories. Such facts have led to the statement that "our wealth has been destroyed."

A deeper investigation into the future, based upon present knowledge and trends, suggests, however, that Britain need not necessarily be permanently poorer, but it will be poorer than it might have been had there been no war. Looking at the present war hitherto, from an economic viewpoint, there is the cheering thought that a greater proportion of the cost has been paid from income, not capital, that is through taxation or current output. Further, though more than 50 per cent of income has gone to the making and keeping up of instruments of destruction, yet the British people continue well fed, clothed, and healthy. It is not surprising, therefore, that a more common-sense and a less circumscribed attitude leads to the conclusion that since the colossal burden of the war has been overcome, so can that of the peace.

* * *

Detailed examinations of this problem of peacetime Britain in many recent reports have almost all without exception underlined not only the difficulties to be surmounted, but also the fact that with skill and foresight this can be done. There will, of course, be an immediate postwar period of transition in which living standards will be lower than prewar, when adjustments may cause minor upheavals. The duration of this transition period is impossible to estimate momentarily, but a number of economic experts have placed it at three years or less. The importance of this transition period lies in the fact that it will be a preparation for more permanent conditions and that a wrong start may mean serious difficulties later. Much will depend upon the extent to which the nation's producing power has been affected by the war and the extent to which it can recover quickly, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Concerning the effect of the war in material damage and in reduction of skilled manpower it is appropriate to note some interesting statistics, based upon investigations by authorities like Professor Bowley and Lord Stamp, regarding the consequences of the first World War. Such experts have concluded that the British community in the years 1924 to 1927 (following a short intervening transition period after the war) was producing roughly as much material wealth as it did before 1914, despite reduced hours of labor and increased unemployment. And, following the same line, authoritative organs like "The Economist" conclude that similar results are again possible, provided that the manpower problem is properly tackled, that there is no substantial reduction in capital and industrial equipment, and that the present war won't bring large dislocations, from which unemployment results. In fact, unless there are tremendous losses in the coming campaigns, manpower probably will be less of a problem than after the first World War.

The great fallacy to which a person is apt to yield in considering the prewar and postwar situations is the assumption that pre-1939 things were more or less normal. Yet the fact is, as "The Economist" recently pointed out, before Britain can be really poorer than in 1938 it must have greater unemployment than in that year, which amounted to 1,800,000 persons. And that is hardly likely, since maximum employment is a condition which all classes of the population emphasize to be absolutely essential in postwar Britain.

* * *

Regarding the problem of paying for British imports, it is worth noting that these amounted before the war to a little less than £1,000,000,000, of which 60 per cent was covered by exports and the other 40 by the proceeds from investments, sale of shipping, insurance, banking, and other services. If, as the experts estimate, it is possible to cover 60 to 70 per cent of these imports in the postwar period, then the practical problem is how to meet the other 30 or 40 per cent, which is about £400,000,000, or 7 per cent of the gross national product.

Some people see a great problem in the immensely higher total of Britain's internal debt as a result of this war. But though it may produce difficulties for the Treasury, it is only when it results in taxation being so heavy and burdensome as to cripple enterprise and industry that such internal debt really impoverishes the community. Otherwise, it is merely a question of the transfer of wealth from one to another section within the same community and does not consume any real sources of labor or materials.

The real problem for Britain is rather that of the reorganization of its economic relationships with the outside world. British prosperity is intimately bound up with the rest of the world, because Britain's lack is essential raw materials which are obtainable still mainly through exchange for British exports and services.

Probably the biggest issue of all, however, is that of placing first things first. Britain's power to produce is still amazingly intact. Its capital losses should be largely compensated for by new plants and inventions and greater technical efficiency, following from this war's upheaval.

With such power to produce, everything will depend upon what is produced; upon whether there will be right planning; upon the solution of the problem of organization of industry—that is, the extent to which employers are going to be progressive in their outlook and to which labor is going to co-operate in the reconstruction for common, not merely class, ends.

The economic consequences of the war for Britain will be, not that it is poorer than it was before the war, but that it will be poorer than it might have been. And the people of this country have learnt much which should indirectly, but nevertheless importantly, enable them to tackle more rationally the problems which earlier led to a tremendous waste of material and manpower.

Three Billion Blades of Wheat

By Bliss Isely

...by B. C. McLean, Soil ...servation Service

...nsas Farmer Rushes Wheat Harvest in the Face of Approaching Storm Clouds

SOMETHING like 3,000,000,000 green blades of wheat that were sprouted in October from high-test Kansas seed—planted in Russia's twice-scorched earth—are lying dormant this winter under Ukrainian snows awaiting spring.

The United States has shipped many cargoes of wheat and flour to Russia for food, but the 3,000,000,000 grains hold special interest, because they express the appreciation of 1,000 Kansas farmers for a 69-year-old gift from Russia of 16 gallons of Turkey Red wheat. Sixteen gallons adds up to only two bushels, but these were enough to revolutionize agriculture on the southwest Great Plains and to build there a wheat empire. Now, offspring of that same wheat—69 generations removed—is back in its ancestral home.

The gift from Russia was not a gift in the ordinary meaning of the word. Instead, the 16 gallons were carried to the United States by eight families of Mennonites, fleeing from conscription into the Czar's armies. Little did those Mennonite pacifists realize that by carrying wheat to American shores so long ago they would by that act help Russia in war today.

So ardent is the pacifism of the Mennonites that twice have they given up everything—lands, homes, livestock. They departed from Prussian Germany in 1783 when Frederick the Great, laying the foundation of modern German militarism, demanded that every man must serve in the army. They found refuge in Russia, where the Empress Catherine promised exemption from armed service for a century. But as the century neared its close, some migrated to Canada and 500 families to central Kansas, carrying with them only their personal baggage, which included seeds for a new start.

The first eight families of the Kansas migration arrived at Hillsboro in 1874, each family carrying two gallons of hard winter wheat, which they called Turkey Red, from its reddish golden color and from the fact they had obtained it originally from the Crimean Turks. They brought very little wheat, but it was hand-picked, one grain at a time. None was selected unless it was of flint-like hardness with a reddish golden color and perfect in formation.

The selection was left to little children, some of whom yet live as old folk near Hillsboro. They recall that picking the seed was a tedious task. And well it might be, for a count made a few weeks ago in the laboratories of the Kansas State Grain Inspection office at Wichita reveals that it requires 1,081,440 grains of Turkey Red to fill a bushel measure.

The children must have performed their duty well. According to recollections of veterans, they planted a peck to the acre in the virgin buffalo sod in the fall of 1874 and reaped 320 bushels the following June, an increase of 160-fold.

By contrast, their Kansas neighbors, with the same kind of virgin sod, had to plant five pecks to the acre and only harvested 16 bushels for each one sown. Furthermore, the Mennonite wheat was richer in protein and therefore produced more loaves of bread to the 100-pound sack.

Prior to 1874, Kansas was a minor wheat state and never had threshed as much as 5,000,000 bushels in one year. Thirteen years later, after adopting Russian wheat, they were harvesting 100,000,000 bushels. In 1931, before the AAA limited the amount that could be sown, Kansas harvested 240,000,000 bushels, or more than one fourth of the nation's total. Because Turkey Red flourishes best in dry, sunny climates, such as are met with in Russia and on the Great Plains of America, it is now the basic wheat for Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Nebraska. These six states produce more than one half of America's bread wheat.

Other varieties grown in the Southwest have sprung from Turkey Red. At Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences several new varieties have been developed by selection and cross breeding. Among these is Kanred, which not only is grown in the Southwest, but accounts for one fourth of Argentina's crop. Another is Tenmarq, cross bred with Kansas Turkey and Canadian Marquis. It is frost resistant, drouth resistant, and rust resistant and on 70 widely scattered test plots last summer yielded 10 per cent more grain to the acre than Turkey Red.

And it is Tenmarq, the highest perfection of the agronomist's art, that the Kansas farmers have sent to Russia. The farmers know full well that if the introduction of Tenmarq to Russia should increase that country's wheat yield by 10 per cent, it would mean that the Russians would produce 1,430,000,000 bushels of wheat annually instead of 1,300,000,000, which was the five-year prewar average. They know that the increase of 130,000,000 bushels exactly equals the average annual exports of wheat from the United States in the 20-year prewar years. Those 1,000 Kansas farmers realize that too much foreign wheat wrecked the export market in the 1930's and brought on farm relief and the AAA.

And yet they are willing to help their most formidable competitor, for they have heard how, in 1941, the retreating Russians scorched their earth, and how, in 1943, the retreating Germans rescorched the same ground, smashing tractors, eating plow horses, and even burning the seed that might grow wheat next summer for Russia's armies.

Understanding Russia's need, 1,000 farmers contributed such wheat as they had, depositing it at their local elevators, sending the credits to A. D. Clapp, agronomist at the State College, with instructions that he buy the best seed wheat in Kansas and ship it in space allotted by Russian War Relief, Inc.

With the credits, Clapp was able to buy 3,000 bushels of Tenmarq, and it was the finest of Tenmarq. He selected high-test seed that rates almost 100 per cent in germination. It is perhaps the finest hard-winter wheat seed in the world. Since it takes more than 1,000,000 grains of wheat to equal a bushel, the 3,000 bushels shipped contain something like 3,000,000,000 grains.

Never did a wandering pilgrim ever receive a more hearty welcome home than this seed as it came into the Ukraine last autumn, just after the defeat of the Nazi hosts and just in time for seeding. Russian relief agents report that the old folk and children who remain to do the farming, with broken machines and pieces of hand tools, leveled the ruts left by tanks and artillery, split up the clods, pulverized the fields and laid the grain lovingly in its seed bed.

They pray that in June it will yield 160-fold.

FAMILY VISITS COLORADO WHEATFIELD

COMBINE CUTS AND THRESHES THE GRAIN

Bigger Checks For Dependents

By Brig. Gen. H. N. Gilbert

They're On Their Way! Family Allowance and Allotment-of-Pay Checks Being Placed in Mail Sack at ODB Headquarters, Newark, N. J.

ALTHOUGH the third New Year of the war was a somber, solemn holiday, the home-front horizon was brightened considerably for millions of soldiers' dependents. During the coming year, they will find larger family allowances in their mail boxes as a result of an amendment liberalizing provisions of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942.

Already soldiers' wives with children—half a million of them—are benefiting by the increased family allowance rate. Their first increased ODB checks were delivered in December by the postman in time for a merrier Christmas.

Swiftly, as the War Department Office of Dependency Benefits proceeds in high production gear, other family allowances are being changed to the new rates which became effective on November 1, 1943. At the rate of 30,000 a day, family allowances of soldiers' dependent parents, brothers, and sisters are now being converted.

At the same time, the ODB is continuing without interruption its Army-wide job of administering and paying these family allowances and two other major benefits for dependents of Army men and women—Class E allotments-of-pay and dependency allotments-of-pay. And it continues to process new family allowance applications, coming in at the rate of 12,000 a day, and new allotments-of-pay, at the rate of 9,000 a day.

From its main office in Newark, N. J., the ODB's operations stretch to the near and far corners of the earth, a link between American soldiers and their families. Like a huge network, the agency reaches out by mail, telegram, and radio to millions of homes, hundreds of Army installations, and battle lines around the world. The ODB receives, at a 60,000-message-a-day clip, official forms, documents, and a diversity of correspondence from soldiers and civilians. And simultaneously, it dispatches mail at the rate of 74,000 pieces a day, and in addition, disburses more than 4,500,000 family allowance and Class E allotment-of-pay checks a month, totaling over $240,000,000. These checks represent payments to not less than 9,000,000 dependents of Army men and women. They travel to cities, towns, and hamlets within the United States and to 43 countries outside of it.

Some days, the ODB receives as many as 142,000 pieces of mail and dispatches 175,000—exclusive of checks. Between the receiving and disbursing operations of the ODB are the million and one details of processing, authorizing, and accounting which add up to another tremendous home-front job being well done—another stirring story of democracy at work in total war.

Right now, while the ODB is in the midst of its most tremendous task to date—the conversion of family allowance accounts to the new rates provided under the recent amendment, while continuing normal operations—many of the 9,000 employees are voluntarily working overtime from three to six nights a week. Night and day, the plant hums with activity.

The majority of family allowance adjustments affected by the amendment to the Act were necessitated by the increase in the cost of living since the original law was passed on June 23, 1942.

Through press and radio, we have asked dependents whose accounts will be affected by the amendment to be patient. There will be no interruption of their regular monthly payments while the job of converting the accounts is being done. Dependents are asked not to write the ODB about adjustments in their family allowances. More mail added to the already heavy daily load—averaging more than 60,000 pieces of incoming mail—tends to delay the process of conversion. The machinery has been set up to review accounts systematically, and each account, in its turn, will be brought up to date and paid in full.

A number of changes were made in the original law in addition to the change in rates, and one especially important provision was added under the amendment.

The amendment provides a general increase in family allowances for children. This is a most significant change. Although the amount payable to a soldier's wife alone remains the same—$50—a family allowance for the first child is increased from $12 to $30. Moreover, each additional child now receives $20, twice the former amount. Hence, a wife with one child will now receive $80 instead of $62, a wife with two children, $100 instead of $72.

* * *

In order to provide more adequately for parents, brothers, or sisters who were dependent upon servicemen for their chief support, the question of the degree of dependency upon the soldier received attention in the amendment. Before November 1, 1943, there was only one class of secondary dependents—Class B. All parents, brothers, and sisters were included in this class. They were required to prove merely that they were "substantially dependent" upon the soldier. The maximum sum that any one such dependent might receive—a parent—was $37. Many received much less. Under the law as amended, there are two classifications for these secondary dependents—Class B-1 and Class B. Class B-1 dependents, those who rely upon the soldier for their chief support, will receive more generous allowances. A mother in this class, for example, may receive $50—the same as a wife. If the soldier has no dependent parents, his brother or sister in Class B-1 may now receive $42. Two such dependents may receive $68. The number of dependents who may claim "chief" support is limited only by the ability of each to prove dependency.

Parents, brothers, or sisters in Class B—those who depend upon the soldier for only a substantial portion of their support, may now receive a flat sum of $37 a month. And no matter whether there is one such dependent, or more than one, $37 is the total monthly payment for all. Furthermore, it is payable only if there are no Class B-1 dependents named by the soldier.

* * *

All increases are contributed by the Government, the soldier's share of the family allowance remaining the same.

The eligibility of servicemen and women has been broadened to include all seven enlisted grades, and aviation cadets. Before the amendment, eligibility was limited to the lowest four enlisted grades.

This means that over 90 per cent of the Army is now eligible for family allowances.

Although those in the first three grades were not eligible for this benefit before the amendment, they could receive monetary allowances in lieu of quarters for dependents amounting to $37.50 a month. Those who had these quarters allowances in effect, or applied for, before Nov. 1, may now continue to receive such allowances if they authorize a Class E allotment of pay of at least $37.50 a month for the support of their dependents. Or, they may elect to discontinue the monetary allowance in lieu of quarters in favor of a family allowance. But enlisted men in the higher grades may not now apply for quarters allowances.

A number of family allowances were discontinued during the past year because the soldiers were promoted to ineligible grades. A soldier in one of the three top grades may now reopen such a family allowance account by writing a letter to his commanding officer, who will forward it to the ODB.

The law is further liberalized by a new provision which authorizes payment of an "initial" family allowance payment to certain dependents of soldiers who apply for the benefit within 15 days of their entry on active duty in the pay status. This "initial" payment is designed to speed the job of getting payments to dependents, in order to alleviate possible distress during the period immediately following the departure of the breadwinner for Army training. It is paid entirely by the Government, and may be paid within the same month the soldier has entered on active duty and applied for the family allowance.

Among the lesser changes, but nevertheless important to a limited number of children, is the provision for a more generous allowance for the soldier's child who is not a member of his household. Such a child will receive a full family allowance regardless of any limitation by a court order or written agreement between separated parents.

The husband and child of a WAC, if dependent upon her for chief support, may receive a family allowance.

* * *

The job of administering a law so complex as this one may seem to an outsider a tedious and uninteresting task. That is far from true. The work of the ODB concerns millions of men, women, and children. It is as varied as are the human problems involved.

Consider the simple fact that the American soldier is a man of many racial strains and that he is married in churches of many denominations. Sometimes he has been married outside of the United States. His parents may still live in "the old country." Sometimes he has been divorced

(Continued on page 15)

U. S. Army Signal Corps and ODB Photos

Above: Save-a-Sort Machine Keeps Family Allowance Authorizations Filed According to Soldiers' Army Serial Numbers. Below: Corp. Lansing H. Fellman of Maplewood, N. J., Brings His Wife and Their First-Born Son, Lansing, Jr., to Inquire About a Family Allowance for the New Member of the Family

Rehabilitating the World

By Mary Hornaday

UNRRA is a strange new word in the world's vocabulary and one full of hope.

It is the international symbol for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the organization which during the next year or two will conduct one of the most ambitious experiments in economic and humanitarian co-operation the world has ever seen.

Through an agreement signed Nov. 9, 1943, at the White House, 44 nations joined hands to furnish relief without discrimination as to race, religion, color or creed, to "victims of war" in Axis-invaded areas under control of the United Nations.

Suffering millions in Europe's concentration camps, ghettos, and Gestapo prisons are looking to UNRRA for redemption. Patient Chinese and Filipinos hope there will be something left for them by the time they are liberated from the Japanese.

Under their agreement, the 44 nations do not surrender sovereignty, but merely pledge themselves to work together for the benefit of those who have suffered most in the war. In so doing, they may, of course, enlarge their own trade, but that is not supposed to be the primary motive of UNRRA.

The theory of UNRRA is that the rich will help the poor to help themselves. When the poor are too far down to help themselves, UNRRA will give them temporary food and clothing until they can pay and are ready to start their own rehabilitation.

National initiative is a basic principle of UNRRA. After World War I, America assumed the whole relief job in Europe by itself. Worthy as were its intentions, it made many mistakes, one of which was the distribution of surplus goods without regard to the real needs and tastes of the people to be fed and clothed.

Poles who have joined UNRRA tell now how American flour was shunned by Polish peasants after the last war because they were accustomed to rye. Though wheat is still more plentiful than rye, this time the grain will be sent to Poland instead of flour, so the Poles can at least mill it to their own tastes. This is only one advantage of national initiative over the "Lady Bountiful" system of the American Relief Administration which Herbert Hoover headed.

Raw materials and expert advice will be the general merchandise in which UNRRA will deal, thus leaving adequate allowance for full sway of national tastes that, even though substandard, cannot be changed overnight.

It will probably be necessary to make a few emergency shipments of American-made food and clothing to Europe when hostilities cease, but these will be discontinued as soon as possible.

Instead of lagging behind as it did in the League of Nations experiment, the United States is today out front, leading, having consented to fill both the chairmanship of the first UNRRA council meeting and the director generalship. Herbert H. Lehman, ex-Governor of New York, will be the continuing officer in charge of UNRRA in Washington, with a central committee representing the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China, helping him.

The United States and Great Britain will also have a superiority of leadership in UNRRA by reason of the fact that their combined procurement boards in Washington will have authority to say where and what supplies can be bought without interfering with the conduct of the war. It is because these two nations control most of the surplus supplies and most of the limited shipping of the world that they can have this authority.

It is also true that the United States and Britain will contribute more money to UNRRA than will other nations. The United States will give the largest share —about 50 per cent. These contributions are determined by a formula adopted by the UNRRA council meeting at Atlantic City under which each nation contributes to UNRRA 1 per cent of its national income for the year ending June 30, 1943.

Invaded nations, including China and Russia, will not be asked to contribute to UNRRA because of the tremendous rehabilitation job they will have on their own hands after the war. These have asked, however, to contribute to UNRRA's administrative expenses and may give goods if they find they can.

The only invaded or potentially invaded nations that will be called on to pay for UNRRA help are the ex-enemies—Germany and its satellites. For Norway, Poland, the Netherlands, and other invaded nations have insisted on assurance to their own suffering people that they will not be helping these countries by joining UNRRA. They also have exacted from UNRRA an agreement that the loot that Germany has accumulated from other nations shall be used for relief of its victims after the war.

One of the biggest and most heart-rending jobs ahead of UNRRA will be to lay a kind but restraining hand on 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 "displaced persons" whom the Nazis have forced out of their homes and homelands. Once peace comes, these people, no matter what their condition, will be impatient to get back and obtain news of their families.

UNRRA will attempt, through radio, registration, and transportation control to return these people in an orderly manner, giving priority to men who are needed to help others.

Assuming that all political controversy and race prejudice will not be immediately forgotten in Europe after the war, there will be some refugees who will not want to go back to their homelands but will prefer to settle some place where they will be more welcome—perhaps in the United States, perhaps in South America, or Africa. The job of permanently resettling these refugees will not be UNRRA's, but will belong to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, set up several years ago in Evian, France, but not very active to date.

UNRRA will give food and clothing to these refugees for a "reasonable time" while the Intergovernmental Committee attempts to find them a permanent home where they can make a living for themselves.

Will UNRRA succeed?

If good intentions, expressed at the White House and at Atlantic City, were everything, the answer would be unqualifiedly "yes." Into UNRRA have probably gone more good intentions than the world has ever seen at an international conference. The collapse of Germany may be imminent. Necessity of action aided accord. Working day and night for three weeks at Atlantic City, there was scarcely a full-fledged, deep-seated disagreement in UNRRA's policy-making council meeting.

There will be many pitfalls ahead. Chief question mark for UNRRA officials is this: Will the people of the United States or Great Britain, or other creditor nations, be willing to continue making sacrifices when the war is over for the benefit of those who are less fortunate?

Will a Bostonian, for instance, postpone his longed-for motor trip to California so gasoline can be used to carry relief supplies from Antwerp to Brussels?

Will a Londoner, after walking many months on thin soles, be willing to wait for new shoes until Greek children no longer have to wander about the streets barefoot?

If these sacrifices are not willingly made, nations like the Netherlands, with plenty of foreign exchange, colonies, and ships of their own, may decide to outbid UNRRA for goods in South American markets which might agree to sell outside of UNRRA. Then the trade race will be on, and the seeds sown in the have-not nations of Europe for another war.

UNRRA will have this advantage—it will not have to add tariffs and other taxes to its selling prices.

Ideally, of course, UNRRA should be able to stimulate production of new goods so rapidly that there will be enough for everybody.

UNRRA will be a "noble experiment" in world co-operation, limited in time and resources, but its importance as a key to the readiness of the world for balanced and peaceful living cannot be overestimated.

Harris & Ewing and AP Photos

REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED NATIONS AT SIGNING OF RELIEF PACT IN WHITE HOUSE

HERBERT H. LEHMAN AND FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER CONFER ON RELIEF

"BIG FOUR," REPRESENTED BY TINGFU TSIANG, COL. JOHN LLEWELLIN, DEAN ACHESON, ANDREIA GROMYKO

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179-C1

Cradle of the World's Orange Industry

By Guenther Stein

Group of Chinese Orange Pickers Trained by University Agricultural College and (Below) Transporting Oranges in China

Gendreau, New York, and United China Relief, Inc.

CLUSTER OF FRUIT ON FLORIDA ORANGE TREE SPEAKS ELOQUENTLY OF CITRUS DEVELOPMENT IN AMERICA

Upper: Orange Picking in Szechwan. Note the Long Ladders and Baskets. Lower: Storing Oranges—Chinese Boys Apply Borax Wash

THIS STORY is about the most encouraging experience I have had in China for some time. It deals only with orange farming—with a modest horticulturist who once studied at California, Cornell, and London universities and with 266 insignificant farmers. But I believe its lesson is of more importance to China than many of the speeches and articles about the country's striving for progress.

I met Dr. Chang Wen Tsai, a young-looking, keen, and sturdy man, at an exhibition in Chungking, showing some of the agricultural promotion work of the Farmers' Bank of China. The scientific enthusiasm and the sound simplicity with which he explained his work of promoting citrus farming on a co-operative basis at his horticultural demonstration farm impressed me as remarkable and I was tempted to put him down as another of the outstanding noncelebrities I had met in China upon whom our hope for China's future must rest. Last week-end during a visit to his farm my impression was confirmed.

* * *

The orange gardens on the low hills above the winding Chikiang River that flows into the Yangtze, 30 miles above Chungking, in their beautiful frame of rice fields, bamboo groves, and pine-clad mountains, were most likely the original home of all the world's orange and other citrus trees. Wild oranges still grow there side by side with their age-old garden varieties. It must have been from there that their cultivation spread over many parts of China, then through early travelers to the Mediterranean and eventually to America. While citrus growing everywhere else developed into a fine art, and in California and Florida into a minor science, China let it fall more and more behind, just as she did with other cultures like tea and silk, which the modern world once inherited from her. The methods of cultivation, of storage and marketing of citrus fruit remain to this day more or less what they had been 2,000 years ago and the growers, as well as the consumers, in China get out of their widespread citrus culture only a small fraction of the benefits that should be theirs.

Dr. Chang has begun to change things. Starting with 266 growers who own some 60,000 trees, he introduced modern methods of co-operative marketing. As a result, the growers now get 53 cents out of every consumer's dollar, while those who still rely upon the Chinese traditional sales hierarchy of brokers, commission agents, merchants and middlemen get only 20 cents. By promoting scientific, though necessarily still primitive, methods of storing oranges, Dr. Chang has reduced the waste through rotting, which normally amounts to 70 per cent of all marketable fruit, to between 6 and 18 per cent. Growers are now able to sell about three times as much fruit as before.

By educating them to dry the oranges and to pack them in boxes, he is giving the consumers a much higher quality at lower prices than before.

You may say this is all very simple, yet it is a revelation to the farmers and a blessing which they can hardly believe. They will be even more astonished in a few years when the newly grafted trees, and especially the newly introduced varieties, start bearing fruit.

* * *

This is Dr. Chang's main work. From thousands of local trees he has selected the one that produces the best fruit. Its buds are grafted on others as widely as possible, for he cannot wait until the lifting of the wartime blockade allows the import of young American trees.

In a few years both the quantity and the quality of production in this area will be raised to an extent as yet scarcely believable to those old-fashioned farmers who thought the primitive methods of their forefathers unalterable. And then the time may come to spread the culture of citrus fruit as a valuable secondary crop for rice farmers over the greatest potential citrus farming region in the world.

The response of the farmers, in spite of their proverbial conservatism and their deep-rooted suspicion of everything new, is satisfactory. Probably not so much because they are already converted to modern scientific practices as because of the confidence-inspiring truly democratic personality of Dr. Chang, whom they have come to respect as their own. Every day some farmers call at the station for advice on this or that question, and Dr. Chang and his staff never consider any problem too small or too great to concentrate on it and to provide a practical solution.

* * *

Local boys of well-to-do landowners whose parents had put them to middle school or high school in the hope of seeing them become government officials are now being sent to the experimental station as student apprentices so that they may help in the horticultural rejuvenation movement, and the high school authorities in the near-by town, stimulated by Dr. Chang's enthusiasm, foster an interest in this work, sending whole classes to vacation work on the experimental farm. The age-old drain of local talent to the cities is to a good part being stopped and the Chikiang River area will soon benefit from considerable numbers of boys who have 'made good." Dr. Chang's intention is to send the best of these apprentices to agricultural colleges when the war is over, and to intensify the scientific knowledge of those who stay behind by regular courses and the distribution of scientific periodicals and literature.

Dr. Chang's present devotion to orange growing—as serious as if the life of China depended upon it—does not indicate a narrow conception of his task. As a true and unusually mature scientist he realizes the necessity of doing even the smallest job well, and nobody is more aware than he is of the fact that all the principles involved in his present work must be applied to all other fields of rural production in China. He is also looking after the other agricultural problems of his area, working for the improvement of other fruit trees and of vegetable crops grown in the marginal spaces of the orange groves. His fields are sown to new types of high-yielding wheat, and he is the farmers' adviser on a hundred and one problems which have nothing to do with citrus fruit. He is also in close touch with those other oases of scientific agricultural work in free China, especially with those originating from his own alma mater, the Agricultural College of the Missionary University of Nanking, which are now supported by the progressive manager of the Farmers' Bank of China, Dr. Y. C. Koo, who is giving Dr. Chang and other outstanding agriculturists their opportunity.

* * *

There is a truly democratic spirit at Dr. Chang's isolated little station. There is no regimentation, no emphasis on political ideology, no hypocrisy and no trace of bureaucratic fussiness about the place. Dr. Chang's relationships with his 14 assistants, 12 young men and two young women, most of them graduates of Nanking University and natives of many different parts of China, are those of a happy family—a modern but not a patriarchal family. They all work hard, live very simply, and are full of enthusiasm. The tidiness and cleanliness of their quarters in an old farmhouse, of their primitive offices, laboratories, workshop and fields make this little community a shining example of the modernization of habits just as their attitude of helpfulness and nonpatriarchal friendliness toward the farmers makes them an example for the peasantry.

This group of young people seems to be aware that China's greatest hope for international co-operation is through men like Dr. Chang Wen Tsai rather than through mere credits and imports of machinery and material. The thoroughly expert knowledge and deeply scientific all-round education acquired by such men in years of study in America and England is China's greatest need and her most valuable benefit from international co-operation.

Mexican Em
U. S. A

Ambassador Nájera and His Wife

Front

IN WASHINGTON, D. C., there's a little bit of ever
the United States maintains diplomatic relations. T
nations flies over its own patch of ground that h
legation. And within that area are touches of the hom
diplomatic representative. One of the most colorful o
ton is that of America's next-door neighbor to the sou

If you cannot get traveling priorities to Mexico, a
patio at the Mexican Embassy in Washington would
of Mexico's 28 states is represented by its coat of arms
walls. It was planned by the Ambassador, Dr. Francisco
the tiles were gifts of Mexico's President, Manuel Avi
ceramic factories of Puebla, the tiles had to be baked
Washington's weather. Four workmen toiled eight mo

The stairway at the Embassy is famous for the ser
walls. They are the work of Roberto Cueva Del Ri
history of Mexico, following in style the trend of

The Ambassador, besides being an astute and respecte
expert and an army officer who has seen action. He is
a Latinist and an expert in Chinese. The envoy's wife
accompanying series of photographs by M. Osborne
introduces you to this exceptional couple and takes yo
home transplanted from Mexico to the United States.

GOLD RECEPTION ROOM—PHOTOGRAPH OF MEXICAN PRESIDENT ON MANTEL

Embassy
S. A.

Front of Mexican Embassy

little bit of every foreign country with which atic relations. The flag of every one of these ground that holds its embassy, ministry or ches of the homeland, brought there by the most colorful of the embassies in Washingghbor to the south.

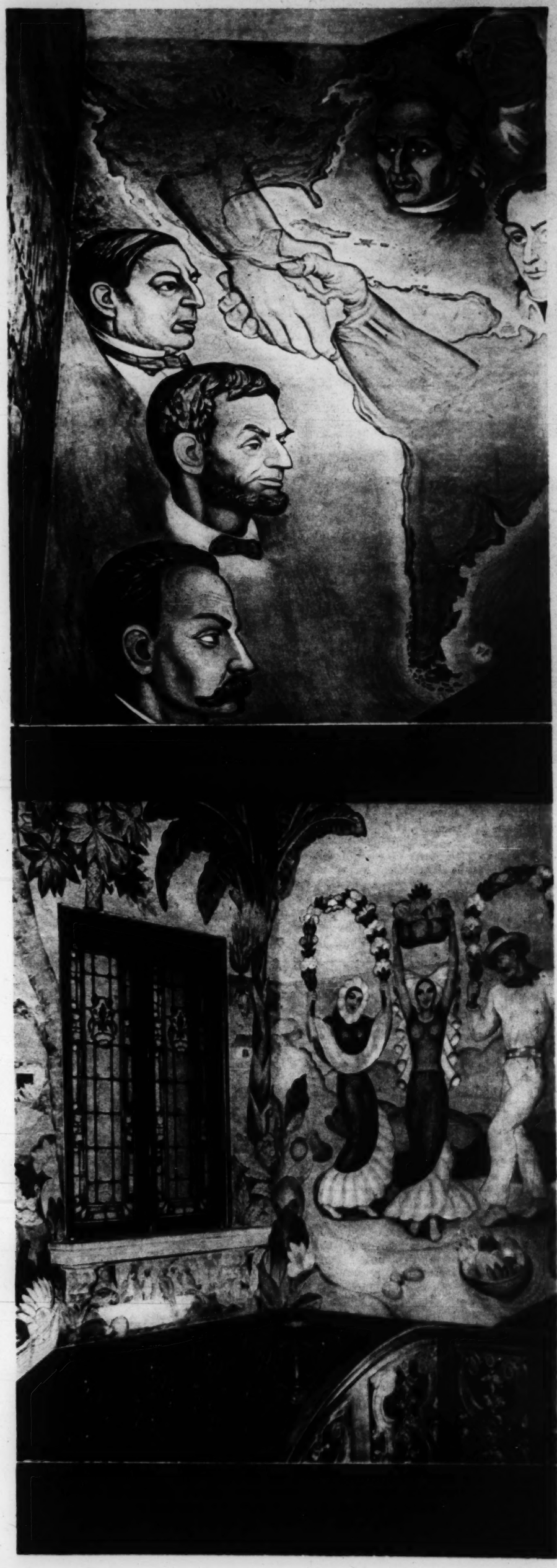
es to Mexico, a tour of the newly decorated shington would be the next best thing. Each its coat of arms in the beautiful tiles on the or, Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, himself, and ent, Manuel Avila Camacho. Produced in the ad to be baked to withstand the variations of toiled eight months to place them.

nous for the series of murals which line its Cueva Del Rio and represent the life and the trend of modern Mexican mural art.

tute and respected diplomat, is a public health en action. He is also a widely known writer, he envoy's wife is a recognized painter. The y M. Osborne of International News Photos ple and takes you on a tour of their beautiful United States.

Marta Mexia Davila, Niece of Ambassador

Son-in-Law and Daughter of Ambassador Nájera in Native Costume



College Graduates at 18

By John R. Tunis

AIRPLANE VIEW OF CAMPUS, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEAN CLARENCE H. FAUST CONFERS WITH BOYS ENTERING UNDER THE CHICAGO PLAN

American Airlines, Inc., and U. C. Photos

PRESIDENT ROBERT M. HUTCHINS GREETS FLORENCE BAUMRUK, NEW TEEN-AGE STUDENT

THERE'S A REVOLUTION taking place right now in American education—boys and girls aged 15 are going to college and graduating with an A. B. degree at 18.

Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, is attempting to prove that between the ages of 15 and 18 youngsters are peculiarly receptive to instruction. That is the time when ideas germinate, he thinks, hence it is the period for a liberal education. So President Hutchins takes students from the sophomore year in high school and finishes their college work three years later.

To those who object that youngsters of 15 are too immature for a college education, sponsors of the four-years-in-three idea point out that Thomas Jefferson went to college at 15 and received his A. B. at 18, John Hancock was graduated from Harvard at 17, and Samuel Adams at 18. Most of the other founding fathers of the Republic finished their schooling at similar early ages, and they studied far harder than boys and girls do in American colleges today. In 1832, a quarter of the freshman class at Harvard were less than 15½ years old.

A typical course at Chicago today is one in which the students read the great books of history—Gibbon, Hume, Plutarch, Michelet, Herodotus and John Stuart Mill, among others. But they don't take notes or memorize dates. Instead, they are taught to think about the recurring problems of the race, problems that unfortunately are still with us.

* * *

The morning I visited this class the students were outlining the causes of the French Revolution. One youngster used the word democracy. Immediately the instructor asked him to define the term. These boys and girls had played verbal basketball with that word ever since their earliest days; but they had never had to think deeply about it. Now they were required to think and interpret their ideas.

President Hutchins believes it is impossible, in these unpredictable times, to train students specifically for an unpredictable future. But you can train them to think, so that no matter where they find themselves in after life they can face new problems quietly, coolly, and think them through to the end.

Instead of offering a collection of courses from which students may take their pick, Chicago provides a system of required courses that must be taken by all. They include the studies that have made men civilized—the studies, incidentally, that Nazi Germany has banned. There are courses in the physical, biological, and social sciences, and work in philosophy, literature, art and music. In addition, there is a three-year course in writing, Chicago believing that as a student learns to think, he should also learn how to communicate his knowledge.

* * *

Is this really a thorough education? Well, there has been talk lately about ignorance of American history among college students. At Chicago the students meet American history their first year in Humanities. They get it from another angle in Rhetoric, the second year, from Jefferson, Burke, Paine and the Federalist papers. They get it third year in English Composition when they read as models some of the American classics, and from Political Science which is concerned with problems of freedom in modern society.

Attendance at courses, after the first year, counts for nothing. The student is judged largely by yearly examinations. What are they like? They are examinations for which you cannot prepare by taking notes alone, or by cramming. Answers must come from the student's own intellectual achievement.

Are the youngsters overworked? Is this a course designed solely for the top tenth of the class? No, these are just normal youth. You realize at Chicago, as you talk to students, that most people underrate their children. They work hard right through the three years without the usual extended summer vacations; but they probably do not work half as hard as their brothers in uniform on the Chicago campus who are in the Army. The percentage of failures is now around 2.5 per cent, which is lower than it was before the three-year plan was introduced.

But college is more than work, books, and study. Do boys and girls there have time for anything else? Yes, they have the Student War Council, the Student Forum, the Maroon—undergraduate newspaper—the Intramural Athletic Board, the Dramatic Association, the Intrafraternity Council, and so forth. There is a good deal of intramural athletic activity, with students playing games they can later use in life, and getting instruction from varsity coaches.

Students do an average of two hours a day studying out of class, and last year half the graduating class worked an average of 15 hours weekly away from the campus. In the first year the girls get the best marks. The boys pull along slowly, catch up the second year and go ahead the third.

Many parents rightly question the advisability of letting youngsters loose in a big city at 15 or 16 years of age. But in his first year the student is not on his own. As in prep school, he lives in a small dormitory, with a master in the house. There is restriction on his coming and going, and oversight in his daily work and studies. He must attend classes.

Most of the Chicago faculty like this plan because it gives them serious, tough-minded students. It's fun to work with intelligent youngsters. But by no means all the faculty are behind the idea. They find the curriculum puts a premium on good teaching, which under this system is as hard as working in a coal mine. It isn't merely reading from lecture notes, those same notes the instructor made 10 years ago and hasn't revised since. It isn't merely correcting exams and awarding marks at the end of the year. It's trying to stimulate young minds, trying to make them think. Since attendance the last years is optional, if a teacher's lectures get dull, his class will drift away. This has actually happened. The plan quickly shows up a teacher's shortcomings. First of all he is obliged to educate himself. This is often more difficult for instructors than for students.

Some high schools dislike the plan because their students are taken before graduation, and their own importance therefore diminished. Opposition to the idea also comes from other quarters. Thus the Communists believe that President Hutchins is a Fascist educating young Fascists. The old guard in the colleges see in him a dangerous innovator. Some educators believe the program is bad because it is hurried.

But whether or not the world of education likes it, here is a revolution that is already being felt. "Change in education," says President Hutchins, "can be obtained only if some institution is prepared to pioneer and take the consequences." Chicago was the father of the junior college movement, the first to adopt the quarter system, the first to chuck out the football racket and mean it, the first to provide educational opportunities for women equally at all levels with men. It is now the first to take students from the second year of high school at the age of 15, and graduate them at 18.

* * *

Other colleges have adopted the Chicago plan either in whole or in part: St. Johns in Maryland, Olivet in Michigan, Black Mountain in North Carolina, and Notre Dame in Indiana.

Educators agree that a liberal education is important because it is education for freedom in a free society. Today it must be secured by your boy before he is drafted. This is made possible by the new accelerated program. But if it is possible to give children an education before they are 19 in wartime, why can't it also be done in time of peace? Before the war it was almost impossible for a young professional man to marry until he was 30. The average age of marriages in "Who's Who" is from 28 to 30 years. Many believe an educational system which postpones marriages until the age of 30 should be challenged.

The vital point of the Chicago program is that it gives a youngster a liberal education at the age he can best receive it; that it fits him to be an intelligent citizen of the Republic.

Books for the Family Bookshelf!

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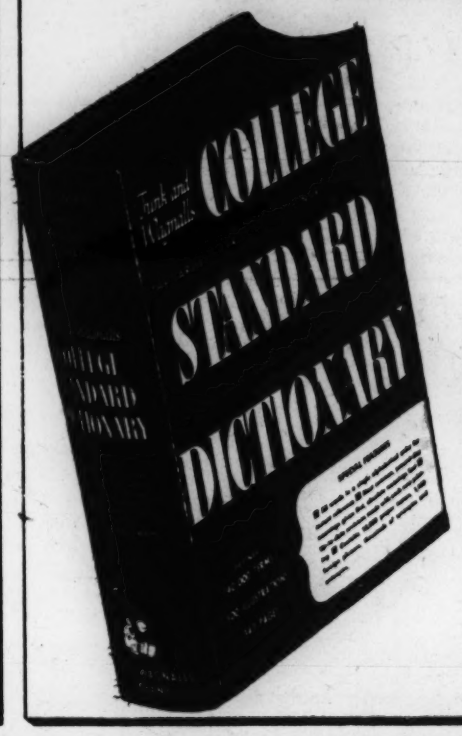

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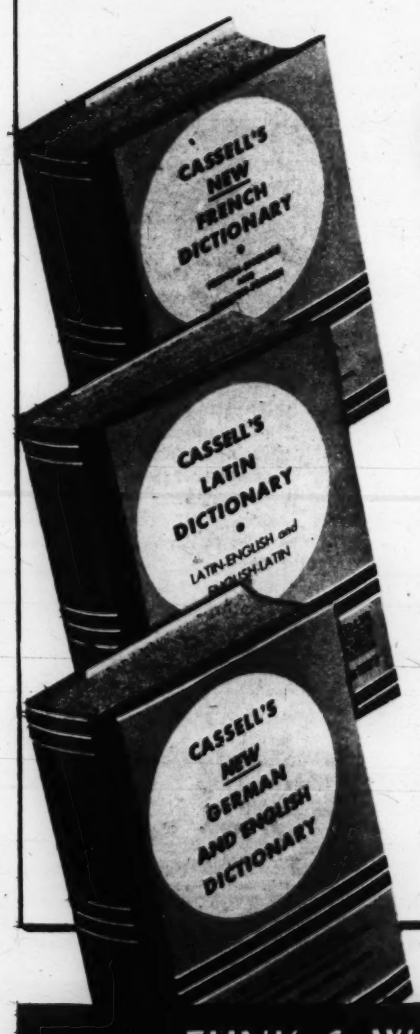
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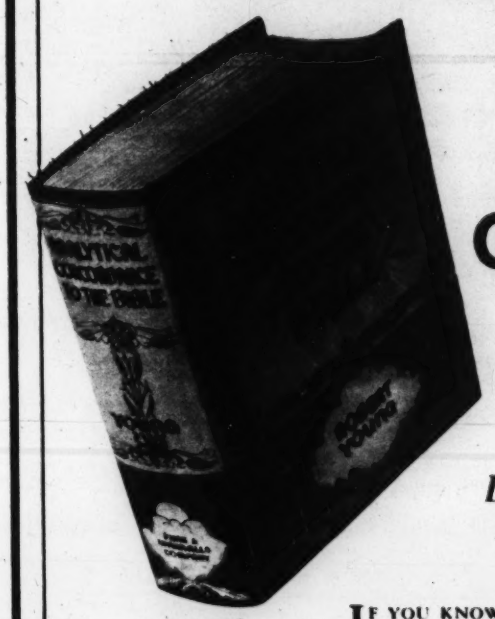

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Close-up Study of the Coal Miner

Men and Coal, by McAlister Coleman. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.

FIRST IN A SERIES of books on labor conditions which John Chamberlain is editing for Farrar & Rinehart comes to hand—"Men and Coal," by McAlister Coleman, to whom the pits of America's "Egypt" are as familiar as his own threshold.

The book is a study of the miners' organization struggle from its century-ago beginnings to the wartime strike that stanced John L. Lewis against the United States Government. Mr. Coleman has had the Lewis career under close-range view, and if his chronicle is more critical of Roosevelt Administration policy in the impasse than of Lewis' strikes, it is in the conviction that coal is still "the stepchild of industry" and its proud, tough rank-and-file "most frequently forgotten of our industrial workers."

* * *

The author does not venture to index a labor policy on the issue of striking in wartime beyond the journalistic expedient of reporting it in terms of specific personalities. His Lewis is democratic agent as well as dictator—"the leader who would close the gap between the men from the pits and their more productive fellows." The Chamberlain foreword upholds this approach, seeing in Lewis a man "who believes in the strength of his own right arm," but who "is the union" in being psychologically still "a man from the picks," with the miner's outlook.

"That elusive thing called 'public opinion' which Mr. Gallup chases so assiduously," writes Mr. Chamberlain, "means absolutely nothing to a miner, for he never comes into contact with it except by way of the radio, which can be turned on and off at will."

* * *

This derives from living in isolated communities, "up against rock and coal for eight hours underground" with its sharing of jeopardy and remoteness. While willing to fight and see his son drafted and buy bonds, "he doesn't see why he should not be paid as much for the job as John Lewis can get out of the operators."

To Lewis, "'equity' demands a control in the coal industry that will keep the miner's body and soul together," and "the notion of a 'consumer' with his own rights is something alien, part of that 'public opinion' that means nothing in a coal patch." Conditioned to public denunciation, Lewis sees no difference between prewar and wartime attack on him than one more excuse for postponing miner benefits.

* * *

"It is not part of my intention to justify Lewis; no one should strike in wartime except in a case of injustice that is completely raw," Mr. Chamberlain continues. "But it is a fact that coking coal goes into steel for tanks, planes and guns, and we won't have a certain supply of that coal if the miners are manhandled by a government that fails to understand their ways and the way of their leader."

He hails the McAlister book as one "with real human juices"; and indubitably it is an important and timely contribution to the implications of the coal production struggle. Fiber of the story is the growth of one of America's great industries and the work processes behind the drama of coal mining.

W. D.

A London Letter

The Saturday Book 3, edited by Leonard Russell. London: Hutchinson. 12s. 6d.

LONDON

I WILL NOT ALLOW MYSELF to be deterred from praising "The Saturday Book 3" by the trifling consideration that its editor, Leonard Russell, is a close personal friend of mine. Are we to notice our friends only when they slip up, or fall down, or generally stand on their heads? Must we conceal the fact that they make a bull's-eye? In "The Saturday Book 3" Mr. Russell has made several bull's-eyes.

There are, for example, the photographs with which he opens the volume. I am aware of some small part of the trouble to which he put himself to build up this remarkable collection of pictures illustrating the highlights of British life during the past century. Not only has he ransacked the shelves of libraries for old magazines, and cupboards of photographic societies for the prize-winning efforts of earlier generations, but he has searched the minor and drabber suburbs of London, and explored remote streets in the search—highly successful, by the way—for photographers of the nineties long since retired. When he has located these gentlemen, he with inexhaustible patience has set them talking reminiscently of their past, until at the end out have come their ancient and faded albums of the work of half a century ago, and Mr. Russell has secured perhaps one, perhaps two, pictures for his collection, going home in the dusk considering the day's work well rewarded. Such are the labor and judgment behind the 60 pages of photographs with which the "Saturday Book 3" opens.

* * *

The first of these pictures is just 100 years old. It is of three ringleted young ladies, taken by Octavius Hill; holding a small bouquet of flowers in their hands, they stand, "as it were," in Mr. Russell's words, "on the threshold of the modern age." Thereafter the "Album gives a tiny newsreel of English life as the camera has seen it through practically half a century." There are sailors of the forties, and soldiers, too; a picture of a train of 1842, with a very high chimney; a newspaper clipping about the Great Exhibition of 1851, expressing extravagant hopes of permanent world peace; a country house group of 1860; an utterly charming pre-Raphaelite portrait of Ellen Terry; another newspaper clipping of May 15, 1861, announcing the outbreak of the American Civil War, together with Kentucky's decision to "maintain a neutral position"; a study of Napoleon III and the Empress Eugénie, looking very smug and incompetent beneath a steel-helmeted portrait of Bismarck; a Beardsley cartoon; pictures of jollification on Hampstead Heath; and, possibly most interesting of all, a poster of more than 40 years ago reading,

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> (Signed) Lodk. de Haas, Sec.

So much for Mr. Russell's portrait gallery, which starts off "The Saturday Book 3" eminently well. The reading matter, too, is fascinating and varied. Dilys Powell contributes a scholarly and humorous and kindly study of Walt Disney's characters, a study in every way worthy of its subjects. Mass-Observation examines from the sociological aspect the tube-dwellers of the blitz. This is a characteristic and interesting chapter. Stephen Potter points out that the first thing to remember in radio-casting is that, though your audience runs into millions, not more than two or three are gathered together in one place; therefore do not talk as though at a public meeting.

* * *

Alexander Strasser writes on Frederick Evans, one of Mr. Russell's re-discoveries, a gentle, timid, black-velvet-jacketed old gentleman, whose photographs—some of them here reproduced—have the fine texture of etchings. Bernard Darwin dicusses, in his friendly and intimate way, that remarkable Squire of England, George Osbaldeston. Julian Huxley examines the courtship of animals. Alexander Werth recalls Kotelnikovo.

Then there are five stories, three of them in the detective tradition. These three are by Francis Iles, A. A. Milne, and Anthony Berkeley. As one might expect, they are wonders of ingenious construction; the Milne story—somewhat misleadingly called "In Vino Veritas"—will go down as a classic of the detective art. Theoretically one might criticize it on the ground that it conceals one important clue; but Sherlock Holmes himself did far more of that sort of thing than Mr. Milne does. The fact remains that this story has a tremendous, totally unexpected, and entirely satisfactory climax, which will long be remembered.

HAROLD HOBSON

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The Paradox of Heroes

American Heroes and Hero-Worship, by Gerald W. Johnson. New York: Harper. $3.

IRONY AND PARADOX are stimulating intellectual fare, arresting the thought and catapulting the viewpoint into new parapets. Perhaps in no field are they more so than in that of evaluation of historical events. Mr. Johnson, intrigued by ironies of American history, brings to their discussion so penetrating an examination and so original an approach that the impact is that of an intellectual bombing raid. For the explorer of history or politics the book provides a series of minor and major explosions—salutary and invariably thought-provoking.

For example, Mr. Johnson maintains that nothing changes more surely than the so-called unchanging past. Events that have happened do not remain static, but are in a constant state of flux. Heroes rise and fall, happenings are remodeled by new circumstances and viewed in different lights. Perspective reveals, for instance, John Brown, the abolitionists' hero, as something less than a martyr to truth, and Sherman, the South's personification of ruthlessness, as an able, disciplined general.

* * *

Take the forming of the Constitution of the United States, described by a British Prime Minister within a century of its adoption as "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." We all know that 16 of the 55 men who had just finished writing it were so disgusted that they refused to sign it, Mr. Johnson reminds us; but what we frequently forget is that "the other 39 were, to a man, somewhat disgusted."

An irony of history, then, is that the very reason the Constitution has stood up through more than a century and a half is because it satisfied nobody. If, for example, it had pleased Jefferson, Hamilton would have blocked it. It took "yeoman labor" by all hands to get it ratified, but it went through for the very reason that it was the result of compromise.

Then take Jefferson and Hamilton. We have been led to think of the former as the political idealist, the latter as the practical financier. This, it seems, is another of history's jokes on us. It was Hamilton who was the incurable romantic, Mr. Johnson sets out to prove. The practical Jefferson believed in the fundamental decency of the average man; Hamilton never got over the amazing notion that all the rich are ipso facto intelligent.

Even Jefferson's architectural gadgets, Mr. Johnson points out, were the inventions of a practical man—labor-saving devices; while Hamilton's dearest ambition, up to the very end of a disillusioning war, was to lead a charge at the head of troops.

* * *

Another irony of history is the founding of the firm of du Pont. In as fascinating a biographical brief as one could desire, the rocketing career of the impractical idealist, the dreamer, the "intellectual faddist," the thoroughly aristocratic scholar of the days of the French Revolution, Pierre-Samuel du Pont de Nemours, is sketched against his astounding work as founder of a vast industrial organization. He came to the United States to establish a Utopian colony for idealistic Frenchmen. He goes down in history as the founder of a giant industry.

And so the ironies roll up. The election of 1836 which made Van Buren President at a time when American public life had on hand whole constellations of talented political stars; the demagogues from Tom Watson to Huey Long sent to Washington from a section of the country still ringing with the names of Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and Clay, together with the present conservative emphasis from the very region once a hotbed of radicalism; and by way of climax the "Cream of the Jest," Woodrow Wilson, rejected as a dreamer by a people who failed to see in him the far-sighted statesman facing actual facts. This final chapter is indeed a challenging analysis of the Wilson Administration and the League of Nations fiasco, whether or not one agrees at all points.

Brilliant prose, penetrating comment, the true historian's detachment, and a sound scholarship make this volume a highly stimulating and profitable experience.

Clarence K. Streit's "Union Now," with three new wartime chapters, has been issued in a 35-cent wartime edition by Federal Union, Inc., Washington, D. C., by arrangement with Harpers.

Hervey Allen has been appointed editor of the Rivers of America series, taking the place of the late Stephen Vincent Benét.

The Gospel Scene Pictured Anew

A Portrait of Jesus: A Twentieth Century Interpretation of Christ, by Sherwood Eddy. New York: Harper. $2.

SINCERITY, reverence, thoroughgoing study, and an emphasis on practical Christianity invariably characterize Dr. Eddy's writings, and this intimate little volume is no exception. The double title indicates the approach. The career of the man Jesus is searched out in the light of Bible record, historical research, and the background of the Master's own time; while the teaching and permanent influence of Jesus the Christ is interpreted in the light of mankind's spiritual needs in all time.

Nine chapters of informal discussion take one from the Baptism by John through the Resurrection, each chapter headed by a section of the record as given in one or more of the three synoptic Gospels. Chapter 10 is "The Gospel of Paul," based, of course, on The Acts and the Pauline Epistles. Following are a chapter on "The Interpretation of John," and a final chapter, "The Twentieth Century Portrait," a straightforward man-to-man talk which sounds the theme of spiritual truth as transcending human chronology.

* * *

Three appendices, one on the Four Gospels as historic documents, one on historical backgrounds of the time of Jesus, and a third presenting a table of approximate dates and events from the Revolt of the Maccabees in 167-135 B. C., through the writing of the Gospels and Epistles to the enumeration of all our present books of the New Testament by Athanasius in 367 A. D., provide supplementary material of intense interest. The generous bibliography will be useful to many. The Moffatt translation of the Bible is used throughout.

While the reader may not be in accord with Dr. Eddy at every point (and he, a well-known Protestant, would not expect it), the distinction drawn by the author between Jesus the man and Jesus the Christ or Messiah, and the resulting treatment of the material will satisfy many. Dr. Eddy also makes use of the term "at-one-ment" in commenting on the Atonement.

* * *

The volume builds up to a climax in progressing from study of the human to that of the divine. The later chapters, discussing the Resurrection and its influence on the followers of Jesus, turn the thought from the earthly career of the Master, beautiful as it is, to the divinely revealed leadership of the Christ of all time. Even those who may be disturbed by a discussion of the Fourth Gospel, which concedes the opinions of modern scholars as to date and authorship, will at the same time appreciate Dr. Eddy's emphasis on the fact that date and author are of less moment than spiritual understanding, and that one may know the Christ more intimately as one rises above the human. For example, Paul, who never knew Jesus the man, was closer to the Resurrection and the Christ than were any of the other apostles, he reminds us.

For those who can read while yet differing with an author at certain fundamental points—very few in this case—much can be gained by a quiet perusal of this reverent volume of study.

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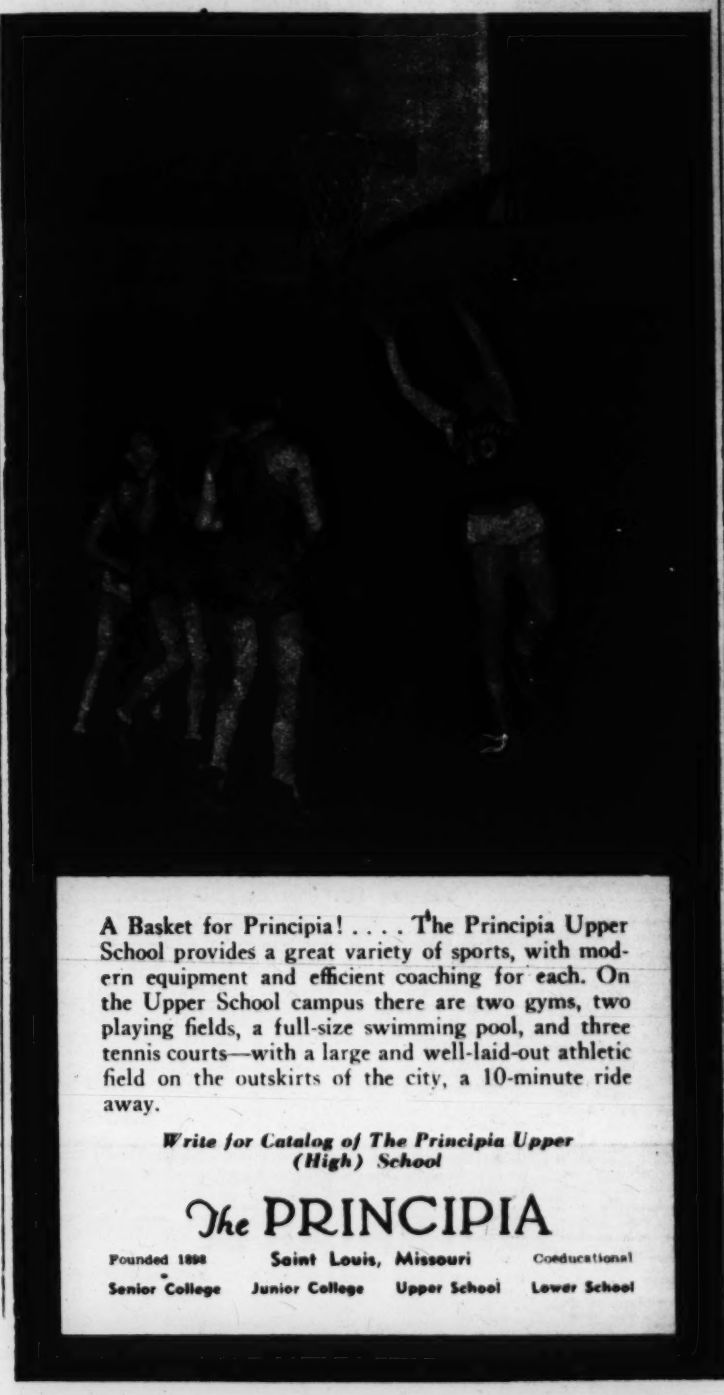

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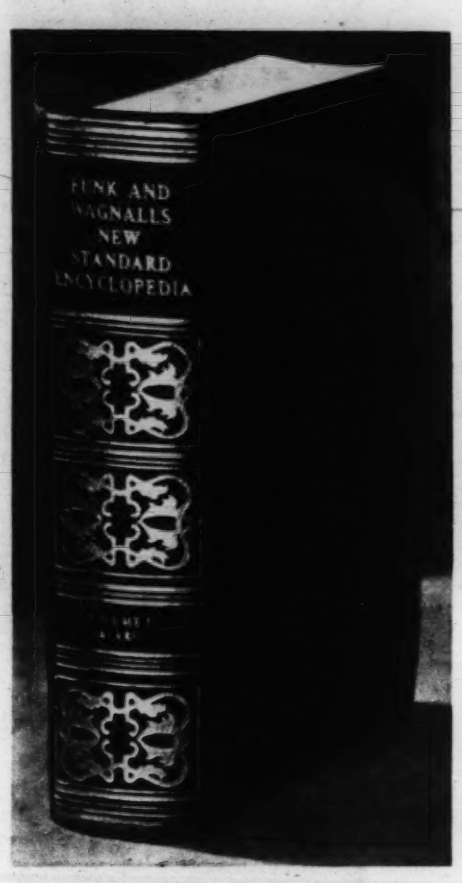

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Over the Editor's Desk

A FRIENDLY PROFESSOR at the University of Chicago sent me, a short time ago, a copy of Robert M. Hutchins' "Education for Freedom." He obviously was proud of it. I found it the book of a reformer, biographical in spots, intriguing, candid. "I have been permitted," says the author, "to glory in the possession of an unmathematical mind." The book presents the ideas of an educator who believes in training students to think, and to use knowledge rather than stuff their heads with it. Ever since I read that book I have been particularly interested in the president of the University of Chicago and what he is doing. So has JOHN R. TUNIS, who tells of the revolution that is taking place in American education, a change influenced not a little by the viewpoint of President Hutchins. Mr. Tunis himself is an author, his books including "Was College Worth While?"

* * *

China, which claims to be the original home of the orange tree, permitted citrus culture to lag in the East while it expanded with marked rapidity in the West. Now a young Chinese, Dr. Chang Wen Tsai, hopes to remedy the defect by promoting citrus farming on a co-operative basis. He has made a promising start. How he plans to accomplish his object is told by GUNTHER STEIN, whose articles on the Far East have frequently appeared in this paper.

* * *

In 1874, a comparatively insignificant incident happened in Kansas which has had a remarkable sequel. A group of Mennonites from the Ukraine brought with them two bushels of wheat, which they planted in the prairie soil. Little did they realize that one day this seed would form the nucleus of a great wheat empire. The Kansas farmers never forgot the incident. They thought of it particularly last autumn when the soil of the Ukraine lay barren as a result of the scorched-earth policy, consequent upon the ruthless Nazi invasion. How could they show their appreciation to the people of that distressed country? They got together 3,000 bushels of the best grain, and shipped it to Russia. There it has been planted and awaits the melting of the snow. In June it is expected to yield 160-fold, says BLISS ISELY, who tells the story of this friendly gesture in his own inimitable way.

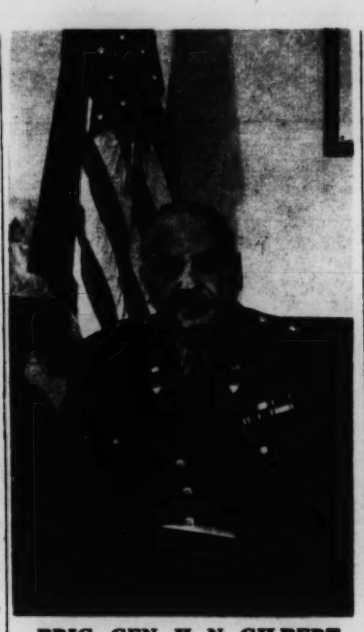
* * *

UNRRA is a symbol of which more and more is likely to be heard as time goes on. It is the organization which has agreed to furnish relief without discrimination to war victims in any Axis-invaded area to come under control of the United Nations. But the relief involves sacrifice on the part of creditor nations. Will they make it? That is the question which MARY HORNADAY, a member of the staff of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, says will determine the measure of success which this experiment in world co-operation will attain.

* * *

It is not generally known that the United States War Department Office of Dependency Benefits does a business that concerns over 9,000,000 dependents of Army men. At the head of this office is BRIG. GEN. H. N. GILBERT, a hero of World War I and an outstanding organizer and administrator in World War II. His article will give you some idea of the enormous volume of applications and claims which are handled at the headquarters of ODB, in the modern 22-story building in Newark, N. J.

W. W. C.



BRIG. GEN. H. N. GILBERT
Director of the U. S. War Department Office of Dependency Benefits, Newark, N. J.

..Bigger Checks for Dependents

(Continued from Page 4)

and remarried. Marriage and divorce laws differ from state to state.

That ODB clerks are able to examine applications and judge the validity of evidence so skillfully is due to their training in the ODB Basic Training School. There, they are taught not only their own job, but the complete production process. The ODB is organized on a modern production-line system.

To an ODB examiner, a photostatic copy of a birth certificate—with two white footprints against the black of the photograph—is not merely a document required with a change of status form when applying for the baby's family allowance. It is a statement of another American family's courage and faith in the future. Behind the photostat, there are people—a mother and her newborn child—counting on this check to provide security.

Here are a Norwegian seaman's papers. He is now in an American uniform and has sent in a second mate's license and passport to establish his identity. On his passport are the stamps of many ports of call—places he touched as his small coast-wise vessel fled from the Nazis. Here is his story—the Norwegian-American soldier who now asks a family allowance for his wife.

Here, a German marriage certificate from two refugees who have traveled half way around the world to get to the United States—Americans now, with a son in the Army.

Into this huge war agency, thus far, have come documents in 37 languages reflecting the world-wide scope of the ODB. There are delicately hand-painted Chinese marriage certificates—for now the ODB can send family allowance checks to the dependents of Chinese Americans in unoccupied China. There are studiously written marriage documents in Old Hebrew from Palestine. There are postcards — partly in Japanese script—from Americans in prison camps, one from an American officer to his wife asking that his allotment of pay be increased. There are documents in Old Latin and Canadian French. At the rate of over 4,000 a month, ranging from Albanian to Welsh, they come to the ODB and are translated by a special translation unit so there may be no unnecessary delay.

Since the ODB was organized in July, 1942, it has received 22,000,000 pieces of mail and disbursed over 42,000,000 family allowance and allotment-of-pay checks and 26,000,000 other pieces of mail. This two-way flow of correspondence has had a marked effect at both ends. On the one hand, it has deepened each employee's recognition that Government forms represent people. And on the other hand, the regular disbursal of ODB checks throughout the country has turned the ODB into a symbol of family security, and a court of human relations as well.

Many marital problems are presented to the ODB for solution. Questions of this kind are, of course, beyond the scope and authority of the agency whose function is purely administrative. Nevertheless, letters telling of marital rifts, mother-in-law trouble, and a diversity of family problems come in a continual flow.

Because dependents are forgetful, over 44,000 ODB checks are returned to the huge war agency every month until correct addresses trickle in. Then, an ODB employee cuts a new stencil, the check is rewritten and mailed to a worried dependent.

Sometimes dependents are not so fortunate. Their checks are lost or stolen from mail boxes while they are away. To reduce the number of returned, lost, and stolen checks, the ODB has mailed in the monthly check envelopes messages of caution to all of its 4,500,000 payees urging them to (1) keep that office informed at all times of their present address, (2) have their names plainly printed on the mail box, (3) receive checks in person from the mail man if possible, (4) cash them promptly, (5) endorse checks only when ready to cash them.

The ODB also adds this word of advice to dependents: "When writing about your accounts, or submitting documents, be sure to include the soldier's full name and Army serial number. The Army serial number is particularly important, because ODB records are identified by Army serial numbers rather than by the dependents' names. We have many thousands of name duplications, but there's only one Army serial number to each man and woman in the Army."

But no matter how many problems arise, ODB employees will find some way to solve them all.

They are aware of the human quality—and the importance of their jobs—and do their work with a sense of pride. Many of them are the wives, mothers, or sisters of servicemen (over 90 per cent of them are women), and this gives them an added understanding of the significance of their work.

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